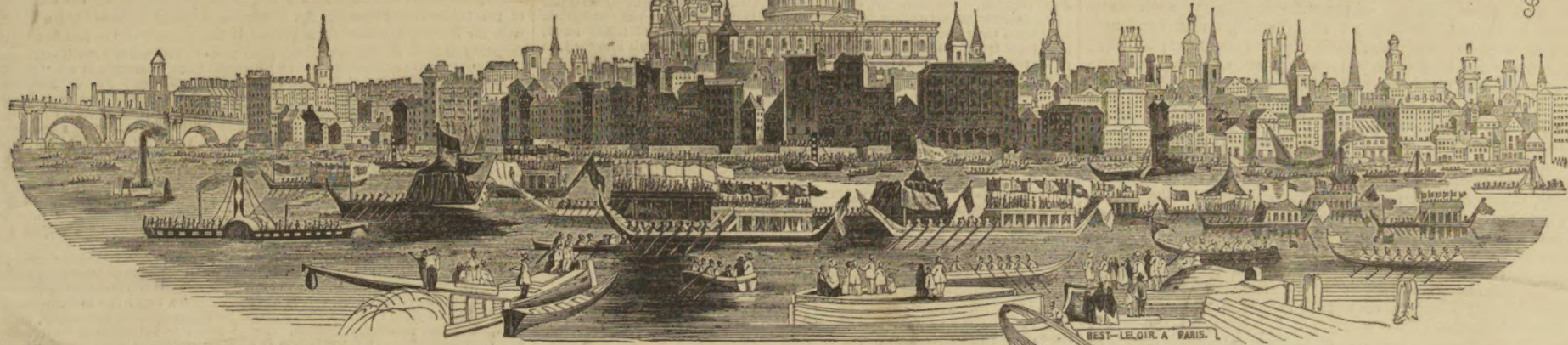


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 452.—VOL. XVII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

RIGHT OF WAY IN THE WILDERNESS.

As regularly as the autumnal months come round, sturdy pedestrians and enthusiastic lovers of natural scenery betake themselves to the moors, mountains, and glens of Scotland—at that time so rich in all the charms which have most attraction for the cultivated taste and the expanding intellect. But not less regular than autumn in its beauty, or these tourists in their laudable curiosity, is the Duke of Athol in selfish obstinacy. His Grace, of Glen Tilt makes his appearance in the newspapers as soon as the session of Parliament is at an end, and keeps his place there till the bad weather sets in. It were to be wished—for the sake of the order to which his Grace belongs, and for the country of which he is one of the magnates—that his name should appear in some other capacity than that in which the world is acquainted with it. When the other Peers of the realm have finished making the laws, the Duke of Athol commences to break them. When they begin to

build schools—to endow churches—to mingle on friendly terms with their tenantry, and to maintain the ancient character of their country for hospitality, we hear nothing of the Lord of Glen Tilt except as an obstructor of the harmless pleasures of the public. He not only sets at defiance the judgment of the Court of Session, which has declared a public right of way through the beautiful and romantic pass of which he is the proprietor; but he wages a war of fisticuffs with the adventurous strangers who, presuming on the right of way, attempt to enjoy the beauties of that unrivalled scenery. Not contented this season with setting his dogs and his kilted retainers upon tourists, as in the famous rencontre with the Edinburgh professors, “Baron Braemar” has entered into the warfare in his own proper person, and expelled two intruders not only with abusive words, but with hard blows besides. We have most certainly no wish to disparage a man in high station; but, when, year after year, a law-maker, who should set an example to humbler men, disobeys both the letter

of the law, and the spirit of all those social observances which distinguish a civilised from a barbarous country, it is time that those who reflect the sentiments of the people should tell the offender that, though he presumes to set himself above law, he cannot set himself above public opinion. It may, doubtless, be urged in defence of the Duke, that he believes in his legal right to exclude the public from his glen; but, granting him the full benefit of the excuse, it cannot be urged that he is justified in forcible resistance to the law which has decided the case against him. Inferior men who break the law generally find it too strong for them in the end. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the great principle involved, both in the point disputed, and in the Duke's conduct in enforcing it, that the next lesson which the law teaches him will be a decisive one; and that, if there be no police in the neighbourhood, a posse of constables will very shortly be dispatched to the glen for the protection of travellers, who have as much right to pass through it as he has to the land on either side of the pathway. This un-



MURDER OF THE TWO PRINCES IN THE TOWER.—(DIE SÖHNE EDUARDS IV.)—PAINTED BY HILDEBRANDT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

happy case is the more important because some of the Scottish landed proprietors have been for years past engaged in similar attempts to exclude tourists from glens and mountain-tops, either because they wish to indulge in those Nimrodian propensities which are scarcely consistent with the habits and necessities of a highly-civilised country, or because in the mere insolence of power they have determined to play the autocrat. English landed proprietors and great Dukes and Earls have lately been acting in a more generous and noble spirit, as creditable to them as to the people amongst whom they live. Their domains do not in general include such wide stretches of magnificent scenery, such steep mountains and such romantic glens, such foaming torrents and such placid lochs as the possessions of their Scottish compeers; but they include, for the most part, very beautiful parks, lawns, and gardens, where men of highly cultivated taste have expended princely amounts of money, and palatial residences filled with the costliest treasures of ancient and modern art. When such a man as the Duke of Devonshire throws open such a place as Chatsworth to the public admiration, it seems hard indeed that another Duke, who seems to be as proud of his want of breeches as of his want of sympathy, should attempt to exclude the public from the mountains which he has neither built nor adorned. The name of the one Duke is never mentioned but with the respect and gratitude of all who have ever seen his domain, or heard of his kindly munificence in allowing strangers to visit it; while the name of the other, if it excites no other feeling, awakens one of sorrow that a man in such an honourable and conspicuous station should not know how to make friends instead of foes of the people who come in contact with him. While Knowle Park, one of the most splendid domains in England, is as free to the foot of the humblest peasant as to that of its lordly proprietor,—while countless other places, of almost equal beauty, may be traversed by the public without let or hindrance, although the public have no legal right to set foot in them,—it is somewhat too much for the Duke of Athol to expect that a place over which the public claim a right, which the highest court of law in the country has decided in their favour, shall be kept sacred for his deer and private for his grouse. There is a rumour that an English Duke has lately attempted to exclude the public from some celebrated druidical remains which have hitherto attracted the curiosity of all strangers, but we shall rejoice to hear that the rumour is unfounded, and that Scotland stands alone in the possession of a landed proprietor of so churlish a disposition.

Every year the number of tourists increases; and, until the important question of "free foot in the wilderness" be decided in such a manner that no present or future Duke of Athol, or their imitators in other parts of the country, shall dare to impugn the public liberty of passage, it will continue to grow in importance. The right of way is one which the people of England have in all ages most jealously and vigorously maintained, and Scotland is not so very remote in these days of steam travelling as to render it either difficult or unimportant for the English people to maintain their right of passage over Scotch mountains or through Scotch glens, as well as over English fields and through English parks. It will take very little trouble to establish a great public "Association for the Protection of the Right of Way." There is spirit enough to be called forth, and money enough to be obtained to wage a legal battle with all proprietors, however numerous they may be, who are so short-sighted and so foolish as to set their own fancied rights against the real rights of the public. If the Duke of Athol holds out until the next travelling season, we shall not be at all surprised if a few companies of stalwart youths from Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or London, thirty or forty strong, should peaceably and in rapid succession force the passes of the glen, and leave the kilted and feudal chieftain (an anachronism in the nineteenth century) to his remedy at law. The slightest force used by the Duke against such a party would be an assault and a breach of the peace, which the Lords of Session would visit with something more than a nominal penalty. A few companies of such tourists would deserve well of all future travellers, and of the sight-seeing public in every part of the country. They would settle an interesting and important question, and perhaps prevent many unwise and illiberal proprietors of land from usurping the landscape and placing themselves in a position which the true nobleman and the true patriot would not like to occupy—the position of haughty despots, hostile to the rights and to the harmless enjoyments of the people.

[Next week we shall give a View in Glen Tilt, the Sketch of which was received too late for the present Number.]

FINE ARTS.

"THE MURDER OF THE TWO PRINCES IN THE TOWER."

THE Illustration upon the preceding page is Engraved from the fine picture painted by Hildebrandt, at Dusseldorf. The German title of the picture is "Die Schöne Edwards IV.," but we have preferred the prefixed designation as more descriptive of the subject, and as that by which the event is better known in England. It has also been painted by more than one English artist of eminence.

It has not only been asked, "Who will swear to the truth of a song?" but, "Who will swear to the truth of history?" In the present day, as regards minor events, so differently reported by interested and biased spectators, we may be now and then inclined to believe that the truth of the one is as little to be insisted on as the other; but, in the main, even these minor events of our time are cleared up, and a very near approximation to the truth is arrived at. We live in an age of publicity, and any very grossly erroneous or false accounts of great events are unlikely, if not impossible. It was very different in the days of Richard III., of whose life, character, and reign the popular tradition has preserved an account which is, in all probability, erroneous, and which is all traceable to one man. Upon the authority of Sir Thomas More, who wrote twenty-five years after the events he professes to record, and whose statements are not backed by any previous authority, or by any documentary evidence whatsoever, rests the whole of the touching story of the murder of Edward V. and the Duke of York in the Tower of London, by order of Richard III. Upon the truth of this story—although Shakespeare has embodied it in his verse, and by thus making it his own raised a new obstruction to the elucidation of the truth—considerable and weighty doubts have been thrown by succeeding historians, with the exception of Hume, who has adopted it without remark. The following are the words of Sir Thomas More, and the sole authority for the legend:—

"King Richard," says Sir Thomas, "after his coronation, taking his way to Gloucester, to visit, in his own honour, the town of which he bore the name of old, devised as he rode to fulfil that thing which he had before intended. And forasmuch as his mind gave him that his nephew living men would not reckon that he could have right to the realm, he thought, therefore, without delay to rid them, as though killing of his kinsman might end his cause and make him kindly king. Whereupon, he sent John Grene, whom he specially trusted, unto Sir Robert Brakenbury, constable of the Tower, with a letter and credence also, that the same Sir Robert in anywise should put the two children to death. This John Grene did his errand to Brakenbury, kneeling before our Lady in the Tower, who plainly answered that he would never put them to death to die therefore; with which answer Grene returned, recounting the same to King Richard at Warwick, yet on his journey; wherewith he took such displeasure and thought, that the same night he said to a secret page of his, 'Ah! whom shall a man trust? They that I have brought up myself, they that I thought would have mostly served me, even those fail, and at my commandment will do nothing for me.'

"Sir," quoth the page, 'there lieth one in the palet chamber without that I dare will say, to do your Grace pleasure, the thing were hard that he would refuse;' meaning by this Sir James Tyrell, who was a man of goodly personage, and, for the gifts of nature, worthy to have served a better Prince, if he had well served God, and, by grace, obtained as much truth and goodwill as he had strength and wit.

"The man had a high heart, and sore longed upward, not rising yet so fast as he had hoped, being hindered and kept under by Sir Richard Ratcliffe and Sir William Catesby. Whereupon King Richard rose, and came into the palet chamber, where he found Sir James Tyrell in bed, with Sir Thomas Tyrell, of person like and brethren of blood, but nothing of kin in conditions. Then said the King to them, merrily, 'What, sirs! be ye in bed so soon?' and, calling Sir James Tyrell up, brake to him secretly his mind in this mischievous matter, in which he found him to his purpose nothing strange. Wherefore, on the morrow, he sent him to Brakenbury with a letter, by which he was commanded to deliver to Sir James all the keys of the Tower for a night, to the end that he might there accomplish the King's pleasure in such things as he had given him in commandment."

Sir Thomas then proceeds to tell us, that as soon as the Protector assumed the title of King, young Edward and his brother, the Duke of York, had been placed under rigid confinement; that all their attendants had been removed from them; "that a fellow called Black Will had been set to serve them, and four others to see them sure;" and that, after that time, "the Prince never tied his points, nor anything thought of himself, but with that young babe, his brother, lingered in thought and heaviness till this traitorous deed delivered them from their wretchedness. Sir James Tyrell devised that they should be murdered in their beds, and no blood shed; to the execution whereof he appointed Miles Forrest, one of the four that before kept them—a fellow flesh-blood in murder before-time; and to him he joined one John Dighton, his own horsekeeper, a big, broad, square, and strong knave. Then, all the others being removed from them, this Miles Forrest and John Dighton, about midnight, came into the chamber, and suddenly wrapped them up amongst the clothes, keeping down by force the feather bed and pillows hard upon their mouths, that within a while they smothered and stifled them, and, their breaths failing, they gave up to God their innocent souls into the joys of heaven, leaving to their tormentors their bodies dead in bed; after which the wretches laid them out upon the bed, and fetched Tyrell to see them; and, when he was satisfied of their death, he caused the murderers to bury them at the stair-foot meety deep in the ground, under a great heap of stones."

Sir James, having thus fulfilled his task, "rode in great haste to King Richard, and showed him all the manner of the murder, who gave him great thanks, and, as men say, there made him knight; but he allowed not their burial in so vile a corner, saying he would have them buried in a better place, because they were a King's sons."

"Whereupon, a priest of Sir Robert Brakenbury's took them up, and buried them in such secrecy as, by the occasion of his death, which was very shortly after, no one knew it." Considerable doubt was entertained of the death of the Princes long after Richard III. himself had ceased to exist; and the story of Perkin Warbeck, claiming to be one of them, was thought in his own time to be true, and is, even in our day, believed to have been so. The "Bloody Tower," supposed to have been the scene of this catastrophe, and to have received its name in consequence, was called the "Garden Tower" for nearly a century afterwards, and only received the name of "Bloody" in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The bones found under the staircase, and which were supposed to corroborate the truth of the story, were found in a different part of the fortress—at the south side of the White Tower. These bones were found in the reign of Charles II., and their proportion being answerable to the ages of the Royal youths, the King," says Kennet, quoted in a note to Bayley's "History of the Tower," "was so satisfied that these must be those of the Royal youths, that he caused them to be translated and decently and honourably interred in Henry VII.'s Chapel, among their Royal ancestors."

Those who wish for further particulars on this subject, may consult Bayley's "History of the Tower," and the "Historic Doubts" of Horace Walpole on the character of Richard III.

Lines ON THE MURDER OF THE TWO PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

UNhappy children! ye were born too high:
Better, far better had your lot been cast
In darkest caves or huts, where poor men lie
Open to penury's most bitter blast!
Ye might have lived the measure of your age,
And spared our English history a crime,
The saddest story on a mournful page,
Black with the gloomy deeds of bygone time.
And yet, who knows? Perchance the tale so sad
Is but a fancy from Romance's store;
Or guilty coinage of a brain gone mad
With factions hatred in the days of yore.
No matter—truth is fable—fable truth—
In vain we reason on a tale that's told.
It shapes the soft convictions of our youth,
And keeps dominion when our wisdom's old.
If Shakespeare tell it—be it false or true—
New life is giv'n it by immortal art;
'Tis old for ever, and for ever new,
And pity shrines it in the people's heart.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ADDISCOMBE.—The governorship of the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe, near Croydon, has become vacant by the decease of Major-General Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B. The appointment, which is one of considerable value, is the gift of the Chairman and Directors of the Company. Sir Ephraim Stannus was a most efficient Governor, and his death is deeply lamented by the whole body of gentlemen cadets and other students.

THE GUARDS.—By the death of Lord William Beresford, 1st Life Guards, Lieutenant Winterbottom, who has risen from the ranks, will obtain a troop, and the Earl of Mountcharles a lieutenantancy without purchase. Lieutenant Winterbottom served in the Peninsula, and has received the war medal for the battle of Toulouse. Lord Mountcharles is one of the oldest cornets in the service, his commission bearing date as far back as December, 1844.

NEW NIGHT SIGNALS FOR THE NAVY.—A system of night signals has been lately under trial at Portsmouth, a committee of naval officers having been formed to consider and report upon them. They are the invention of Dr. Thomson, and are designed to remedy the defective system of night signals now in use. At present any ship arriving in the night in port, say at Spithead, must wait till daylight before she can communicate with the Port Admiral, but the new system of Dr. Thomson is designed to enable her to come to anchor with her number up the same as by day, and communicate at a distance of three miles. The signal lamps are five inches in diameter, and are scientifically constructed by Messrs. Millar and Co., lamp-makers to the Admiralty. The system consists of two parts, one vertical, the other horizontal; and red, green, and white are the colours used, the combination of these colours forming the numerals. The lamps may be worked numerically or alphabetically, and will give 999 characters vertically, or 9999 horizontally. Those which are intended to work vertically emit light all round, and are 11 lb. in weight, and 5 inches in diameter; the outer circular glass is an inch thick, being a lens of great magnifying force, wherein consists the power and intensity of the light. The horizontal lamps emit light on one side only, but possess double the power of the others; they are a foot in diameter, and weigh 19 lb. They have a strong lens, with a small but powerful reflector behind; and within is a horizontal revolver, on which is placed red and green glass, which, being brought alternately between the light and the lens, give the colours as required. The horizontal and vertical lamps are intended, the former for stationary purposes, such as dockyards, flag-ships, &c., and the latter for sea-going ships only. The horizontal lamps will, it is considered, work from four to eight miles distance. They have been tried between the Victory in the harbour and the *Rolla* at Spithead, with very favourable results. The decision of the committee is not mentioned, but we hear a further trial is to be made of them. Should they realise the views of the inventor, a great desideratum will be supplied to the navy; that is to say, if they can be provided at a moderate cost.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MAIL PACKET STATION.—The Government authorities are now deliberating as to what port shall be selected for landing and embarking the Cape of Good Hope mails, which are about to be conveyed for £30,000 a year by a screw steam-packet company. There appears not much doubt but what a southern or south-western port will be selected as the Cape of Good Hope mail packet station, and that either Plymouth or Southampton will be chosen. The former port would be preferred by the contractors, and the latter by the Government. If Southampton be chosen, it will be owing to the circumstance that expensive and troublesome Post-office and Admiralty departments for superintending the landing and embarking of foreign mails are already established there, on account of that port being the packet-station for the mails to and from the East and West Indies, China, Brazil, the Pacific, America, the Mediterranean, the Peninsula, and the Channel Islands.

The Lord Mayor has issued cards of invitation to a banquet which his Lordship gives on the 6th of November to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Midland Railway Company, the Chairman and Court of Directors of the York and North Midland Railway Company, and several gentlemen officially connected with the above railways.

The Lord Mayor elect has appointed the Rev. Dr. Vivian, rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street, to be his chaplain.

THE LIVERPOOL PLATE ROBBERIES.—The Lord Chief Justice, having consented to accept bail for Mr. Sirrell, charged with receiving the stolen plate in these cases, the prisoner was on Thursday brought up in custody, at the Lord Chief Justice's chambers, accompanied by his bail and numerous friends, to enter into the required recognizances, but, after waiting the usual time, no Judge being in attendance, and no one on the part of the prosecution appearing to oppose the bail, it became necessary that the parties should proceed to one of the Judges' private houses for that purpose. Mr. Harden, the Lord Chief Justice's clerk, having settled the form of the recognizances, which were duly signed by the defendant and the proposed sureties, proceeded, accompanied by a clerk from the Crown-office and the whole of the parties, to the private residence of Mr. Justice Talfourd, in Bedford-square, where they were so fortunate as to meet that learned Judge, and were introduced into his private room. The writ, as also the order of the Chief Justice, having been handed in, the parties were sworn, and the bail severally examined by the learned Judge as to their solvency, when he expressed himself satisfied, and ordered them to be allowed, and the defendant discharged out of custody. Mr. Sirrell was then discharged, and warmly congratulated by a number of friends who had accompanied him. The recognizances of the defendant and his bail had been previously taken for his appearance at the next Winter Assize at Liverpool, which will be held in December.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The political horizon of France is shrouded in such Cimberian obscurity, that neither Lord Rosse's telescope, nor Herschell's, nor Dollond's could penetrate the clouds that lower over the future. And who shall say when and how these mists shall be dispelled? and, above all, who shall say when day shall again dawn upon *la belle France*—whether she will be illumined by the sun of Austro-litz, by the Count de Chambord's bright particular star, or by the effulgence of the Orleans constellation. An avaricious amateur drove so hard a bargain with Sir Joshua Reynolds for a picture of the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, that Sir Joshua sent him a plain piece of red canvass, with an intimation that Pharoah and his host were supposed to be immersed in the "gurgite vasto" of the Red Sea. If you were to ask the first French Statesman of the day for a picture of the prospects of France, he would send you just such an unmeaning sketch, for all is immersed in impenetrable darkness. The great political tide will not set into Paris until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, on the 11th of November. The President has taken it at the flood, in the hope that it will lead to fortune, in the guise of a prolongation of his powers; but, in the meantime, a multiplicity of under-currents are rushing about in all directions. The Presidential organs have abandoned all idea, for the present, of clutching the Imperial diadem, which has so long been hovering in Elysian visions, and have confined their desires to the prolongation of the powers confided to his charge by a majority so enormous, that it was an acclamation rather than an election.

In this attempt the Prince will encounter a formidable opposition from the Legitimist party. The Comte de Chambord has issued instructions from Frohsdorf to M. Berryer, directing him to organise a strenuous resistance to the pretensions of the President. M. Guizot has also written a long letter to M. de Morny on the same subject; but, as he expresses himself somewhat ambiguously, his intentions cannot be clearly defined. He promises to support the Government and the Constitution; but by Article 45 of the Constitution, the President ceases to be President in May, 1852, and it is expressly laid down that he is not re-eligible.

People continue to look back into M. Guizot's able sketch of General Monk, for a parallel to General Changarnier. But the General continues to maintain an inscrutable and provoking taciturnity, in which he always appears to be shut up, in measureless content. He is, however, at little pains to conceal his want of sympathy for the Bonapartist faction; and, at the recent champagne reviews, in the plains of Sartory, he has always galloped off at the appearance of the first corkscrew. The General has had the misfortune to excite the choler of M. Veron, the *ci-devant* chemist, and inventor of the *Pâte de Regnault*, and the present proprietor of the *Constitutionnel*. In that journal, this morning, M. Veron devoted several columns to anathematise the General's career and character; and, in order to vary the monotony of his abuse, he occasionally damns him with faint praise—*Tantane animis celestibus trece*. The General lately ridiculed this political writer as *ce pharmacien*, and hence the wrath of the illustrious M. Veron. All Paris has been mightily amused by this article, as the origin of this indignation is notorious; but, as the *Constitutionnel* is the avowed organ of the Elysée, it is held to be something more than a mere emanation of personal pique.

The conversion of the British Embassy at Paris to a first-rate mission has been definitively resolved. Mr. Jerningham will be the new Minister here; and there is strong reason to suppose that the post of Governor-General of India has been offered to Lord Normanby. The hotel of the British Embassy, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, will be sold, and a smaller residence will be assigned to Mr. Jerningham. This reduction will effect a considerable diminution in that important item of our expenditure which comes under the head of diplomatic expenses. You may place every reliance in the authenticity of this announcement.

The President of the Republic is extremely anxious to seek the "bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth." He is understood to have a strong desire to wrest some of the Prussian provinces on the banks of the Rhine, and include them in the heap of France. To this end he has made proposals to Lord Palmerston to sanction the invasion of Prussia by a French army, in order to chastise the King of that country for his vacillatory conduct in the Schleswig-Holstein affair. The pride, the pomp, and circumstance of war would add largely to Prince Louis Napoleon's chances of success at the next election, and the din of his opponents' clamours would be drowned by the cannon's roar; but it is difficult to suppose for a moment that the British Cabinet would consent to a scheme fraught with danger and injustice.

FRANCE.

The old jealousy or misunderstanding on matters of military discipline, and their own authority with the army, which has so long subsisted between General Changarnier, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, and General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War, has at last resulted in the retirement of the latter from the Cabinet, and in his acceptance of the office of Governor-General of Algeria. General d'Hautpoul has been succeeded in the War-office by General Schramm, President of the Committee of Infantry, the son of the General of that name who rose from the ranks in the armies of the old Republic and the Empire.

For want of domestic subjects of interest, the Paris Journals turn their attention this week, in a special degree, to foreign affairs.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the object of the meeting at Warsaw of the Emperor of Russia, Count Nesselrode, Baron de Meyendorff (the Russian Ambassador at Vienna), and Count Brandebourg, as the representative of the King of Prussia, is to deliberate upon the best means of removing the difficulties connected with the German and Danish questions. This Journal thinks it probable Prussia will agree to restore the Germanic Diet, on condition that there be no interference with her own separate project of a restricted union. Russia, it is believed, is neither pleased with the haughty tone assumed by Austria in its correspondence with Prussia, nor disposed to allow the exclusive exercise of its Government over the affairs of Germany.

It is said that General Cavaignac will take a most active part in the labours of the coming session, and will, by every possible means, oppose the prolongation of the power of the President.

The President of the Republic has presented to the Museum of the Louvre David's celebrated painting of Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps.

The *suissse* or verger of the church of the Madeleine, at Paris, was killed on Monday, on the steps of the building, by a pair of ruffians, whom he attempted to remove for ill-conduct.

The President of the Republic paid Baron Rothschild a visit on Monday last, at his shooting quarters, for the purpose of enjoying a day's sport. General Changarnier was also one of the party.

The political prisoners at Belle Isle have mutined, in consequence of which fifty-eight of them have been confined in dungeons.

Some of the workshops connected with the Strasbourg Railway were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss sustained was considerable.

The Cardinal Archbishops of Besançon and Rheims have been presented, on their elevation to the purple, to the President of the Republic, by Cardinal Tornari, the Pope's Nuncio.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

There is scarcely a single item of news from the seat of war, if we except the removal of the German Union war frigate *Gefion*, with the consent of Denmark, from her former position, where she was exposed some time ago to damage from the cross-fire of the belligerents, into the inner harbour of Eckernförde. Both parties are busily preparing for a winter campaign.

The following extract from the *Times* of Thursday last is of considerable importance at the present moment on the subject of the war:—

The Cabinet, which would not otherwise have assembled till the 6th of next month, met yesterday, at a very short notice, on a question of considerable urgency. The disgraceful conduct of Prussia in helping to protect the Schleswig-Holstein war, not only in spite of a treaty of peace with Denmark, but actually under cover of the treaty, and by means of it, has led to a very natural—we might almost say legitimate—consequence. The Governments of Russia and France have jointly proposed to the Government of this country, that the three powers shall pre-emptorily require Prussia to fulfil her recent engagement with Denmark, and withdraw the support she still continues to give to the Schleswig-Holstein army. In the event of Prussia hesitating to comply with this reasonable demand, Russia and France are prepared to back it, not by an unprofitable march to the territory under dispute, but in a way more congenial to their tastes—by an invasion of the Silesian provinces of Prussia, on the one side, and the Rhenish on the other. In the first instance, however, they require the co-operation of England in the remonstrance with Prussia, without which they are not prepared to move at present. The answer of the British Government may, perhaps, be anticipated. It declines to join with Russia and France in such a note as we have described, but proposes that all three Powers shall separately remonstrate with Prussia on her present breach of faith with the Danish Government. Whether their triple remonstrances will be of more avail than all the rest of the diplomacy that has been lavished on this affair, is a question on which we will not venture to give an opinion.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 12th instant. Political affairs were extremely dull, and most social matters equally so. An interesting correspondence had arisen, relative to a charge made against Sir H. Bulwer, that he had used an undue influence to bring about the withdrawal of Mr. Squires from the office of Chargé d'Affaires at Nicaragua. This has been indignantly denied by the organs of the Government of Central America. Sir Henry also repudiates the assertion.

The law for the capture of fugitive slaves, passed at the last session of Congress, continues to produce a strong excitement among the friends of freedom in the northern states. Meetings were called in various parts of the country to express the opposition of the people to the provisions of the law, and to call forth an avowed public sentiment which shall result in its speedy repeal. In some localities the meetings determined that "not a single slave shall be carried from this town, law or no law." At Lowell, resolutions had been passed to call back three fugitive slaves who had left for Canada, with a "pledge that they shall be protected by the citizens." The religious press has taken strong ground against the surrender of the fugitive; nor has the pulpit been silent. Frederick Douglass, whose name is well known throughout America and Great Britain as an eloquent advocate of human rights—once a southern slave himself—had accepted an invitation to attend an Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Meeting at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 14th instant. It is maintained by Mr. Giddings, member of Congress from Ohio, that no slave who has made his escape to Canada, and once touched British soil, can be again reduced to slavery, according to the decision of both northern and southern courts. The slave Hamlet, who was

seized in New York, under the provisions of the fugitive law, has been purchased by the subscription of several citizens, and is now restored to liberty. Jenny Lind had sung several pieces of sacred music at her last concert in Boston, which had impressed the audience with a higher notion of her talents than any previous performance. She was to sing at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 12th instant.

CALIFORNIA.

We have two arrivals from California since the last mail, bringing our advices from that quarter to the 15th of September.

The joint commission of the army and navy detached by the American Government to explore the whole coast of the United States lying on the Pacific Ocean, have nearly completed their labours, and have returned to San Francisco. The coast of California north of San Francisco, including the whole of Oregon to 49 degrees, has been thoroughly explored, and much valuable information obtained. Coal was found to exist in immense quantities all around Beaver Harbour, on the north-east part of Vancouver's Island, extending to a great distance in every direction. The examinations in all respects have proved highly interesting, and the American Government is already engaged in the preparatory steps for fortifying its Pacific possessions, and availing itself of their remarkable advantages for naval establishments.

The squatter disturbances at Sacramento were brought to a close soon after the first outbreak. The greater part of the rioters fled soon after the rencontre in the streets, while some of the ringleaders were arrested and are now awaiting their trial in prison. The wounds received by the mayor, who was reported to have been killed in the affray, are not likely to prove mortal, and hopes are entertained by the physicians of his recovery. A few days after the fight in Sacramento, the sheriff was killed in attempting to arrest one of the leaders of the squatters. The excitement in the mining districts against foreigners has subsided, and the assassinations have almost entirely ceased. A large number of Chilians and Mexicans have left the country in consequence of the law requiring them to take out licenses to mine. This gave a check to business in the district, but the mining operations are still prosecuted with energy and success.

The emigrants continue to arrive in large numbers, and usually in a state of painful destitution. A general movement has taken place for their relief; trains have started with provisions to succour the wayfarers, and a sufficient collection has been made to relieve the distress.

The accounts from the mining districts are most flattering. It is said that new "placers" had been discovered, and that the yield from them is more abundant than in any of the old. One fortunate adventurer is reported to have found a "lump of solid gold 40 lb. in weight."

WEST INDIES.

The usual mail from the West India Islands brings accounts from Jamaica to September 28. It was expected that the General Assembly of the Island would meet on the 22d of October; but it was not known that any measure of importance would be brought forward, with the exception of that connected with the financial condition of the country, which measure was given notice of at the close of the last session.

The cultivation of cotton is being carried on to some considerable extent, and with every prospect of success.

A murder of a most atrocious character had been perpetrated at Kingston, by a Spaniard. He would not, it was stated, be tried until January next. There is nothing of interest from the other islands.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts somewhat fuller than those which we published in our latest edition last week have been since received, but they add nothing new. The dates are—Bombay, Sept. 17; Calcutta and Madras, Sept. 7; Hong-Kong, Aug. 24. Everywhere the most profound tranquillity prevails.

Accounts from Cashmere praise in strong terms the attention which the Maharajah Goolab Singh has bestowed not only on Sir Harry Lawrence, but also on the numerous other English travellers in the beautiful Valley of Cashmere, who have recently flocked there. The suspicions that were expressed some time since of Goolab Singh's desire to turn his arms against us, have, consequently, been very much allayed, although at one time there certainly was reason to believe that, if the Punjab campaign had gone radically wrong, he would have joined the Sikhs. Now, however, he has given in his fast and firm adhesion, and, as an earnest of his goodwill, he is said to have contributed some shawls to the Exhibition of 1851, which far exceed in splendour those recently manufactured for the use of her Majesty. The accounts that have reached Goolab Singh's court of the reception of the Nepalese embassy have incited the son and heir to the Rajah to make a similar voyage to that of General Jung Bahadur; but the fears of a demise of the Rajah, and of the ambitious views of Jowaher Singh (cousin of the Prince), have quelled this desire. Altogether, it is satisfactory to find the far-famed valley to which the Mogul monarchs were wont to repair annually, to evade the heats of Delhi or Agra, thrown open to the world.

Amongst the miscellaneous intelligence, we have an account of the loss of the bark *Ariadne*, at the Sandheads, and of the sufferings and rescue of the major part of her crew, after wandering in the wildernesses called the Sunderbunds for upwards of a week.

From the "Celestial Empire" we have a pretty well authenticated rumour that a rebellion has broken out in southern China, and that the Imperial troops have been worsted by the insurgents, who were led to battle by another aspirant for the Emperorship.

The mortality in the 59th Regiment has been frightful; for eighteen days after the departure of the July mail the deaths were at the rate of two and three daily. The sickness was abating, however, in August, 150 of the invalids had been moved on board ship, and other remedial measures taken.

VALE OF NEATH AND SOUTH WALES BREWERY JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, Oct. 23, 1850.

Sir,—The paragraph in your last week's paper as to my estimate of the liabilities of the above company is entirely without foundation, and I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your contradicting the statement in this week's publication. I am, sir, your obedient servant, H. NORRIS, Official Manager. [The paragraph was copied from one of our daily contemporaries.

REVIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—

The organs of the Roman Catholic Church in France and Italy have just published an apostolical letter of the Pope, dated the 24th ult., and countersigned by Cardinal Lambruschini, declaring the restoration of the Episcopal Hierarchy of the Church of Rome in England. After alluding to the first introduction of Christianity in that country, and the mission of Augustine under Gregory the Great, this document points to the great solicitude of the Roman pontiffs for the Catholic Church in England, ever since the commencement of the schism, as exemplified by the apostolic letters of Gregory XV. (March 23, 1623), Urban VII. (February 4, 1625), Innocent XI. (January 30, 1688), the rules laid down for the guidance of Romish bishops in England by Benedict XIV., and the new ecclesiastical division prescribed by Gregory XVI. in 1840. His Holiness then proceeds to state that, encouraged by the example of his predecessors, he has, ever since the commencement of his Pontificate, harboured in his mind the desire of favouring, by every means in his power, the development of the Catholic religion among the people of Great Britain; that it is no longer necessary to govern the Catholics in that country by apostolical vicars, but that the ordinary form of Episcopal government may henceforward be established. He, therefore, commencing by the district of London, establishes an archiepiscopal see at Westminster (over which the new English Cardinal Wiseman is to preside), comprising the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford. The see of Southwark, which is suffragan to that of Westminster, comprises the counties of Berks, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, with the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and the adjacent isles. In the north there is to be but one see, named after the town of Hagglestown. Next follows the see of the district of York, to be established at Beverley. There are to be two sees in the district of Lancaster; that of Liverpool, comprising the Isle of Man, Lonsdale, Amounderness (?), and West Derby; and that of Salford, including Blackburn and Leyland. Wales shall comprise the dioceses of Shropshire, including Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Cheshire; and that of Newport, comprising Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. The west is divided into two bishoprics: that of Plymouth, including the shires of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts; and that of Clifton, extending over those of Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall. In the central district, the see of Nottingham shall comprise the shires of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Rutland; that of Birmingham shall include the counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire. The eastern district shall form one see, under the name of Northampton. Hence England shall form a single ecclesiastical province, composed of one archbishop and twelve bishops, who are to correspond with the congregation *De Propaganda Fide*. All particular congregations, privileges, and customs of the Romish Church in England are abolished, whatever be their antiquity, and the new bishops are consequently invested with their full episcopal powers. The letter concludes by recommending the Roman Catholics of England to contribute so far as in their power, by pecuniary means, to the dignity of their prelates, and the splendour of the Roman Catholic worship.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The Roman Catholic prelates, forming the permanent committee to arrange the preliminaries for the erection of a university in that country, have nominated local committees, sub-committees, and secretaries, to aid in carrying the scheme into execution. The sub-committee, consisting of Archbishop Cullen and several clergymen and laymen, are to address circulars to all the clergy of the United Kingdom, soliciting donations and subscriptions, as well from themselves as through them; and the same sub-committees are to prepare "an address to the several nations of Christendom, calling on them to aid the present effort of the Catholics of Ireland." It was also resolved that "a sufficient number of clergymen be appointed to make collections throughout the Catholic world." A subscription list was opened at the meeting at which these appointments were made, when Archbishops Cullen, Slattery, and M'Hale, and two Roman Catholic Bishops, Dr. Cantwell and Dr. Derry, subscribed £100 each; Dr. Haly, Bishop of Kildare, £200. All these prelates, besides, have set down their names for an annual contribution, some for £20, others for £10. The total amount already subscribed is about £2000, including £100 from Mr. Charles Bianconi (celebrated for his improvements in travelling by cars throughout the country), and a similar sum from other laymen. The Roman Catholic Primate was the first chairman at the meeting, and Archbishop Murray was the second.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. II.

Lord! we are thankful for the air;
For breath of life, for water fair;
For morning burst, for noonday light,
For alternation of the night;
For place in thy infinity;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For years and seasons as they run,
For wintry cloud and summer sun,
For seed-time and the autumn store
In due succession evermore,
For flower and fruit, for herb and tree;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For beauty and delight of sound,
That float the universe around;
For carol of the happy birds,
For fall of streams, for gush of words,
For music of the earth and sea,
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For sight, for touch, for taste, for smell;
For sense of life ineffable,
For health of mind and strength of hand,
For power to know and understand,
For every joy we feel or see;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For daily toil that we endure,
For labour's recompense secure,
For wholesome zest of appetite,
For food and drink and slumbers light,
For vigorous health and pulses free,
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For fellowship with human kind,
For pure emotions of the mind,
For joy, that were not joy sincere,
Unless for Sorrow's previous tear,
For Hope, and Love, and Sympathy;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For Conscience, and its voice of awe—
Thy whisper when we break thy law;
For knowledge of thy power divine,
And wisdom, mighty as benign;
For all we are, and hope to be,
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

CHARLES MACKAY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Houghton, commonly called the "Hay and Straw Meeting," commences on Monday next, and will continue to the end of the week, with the certainty that the desire of the trainers to pick up something towards the winter's keep will ensure plenty of sport. Of matches we are sorry to see so poor a display: the gentlemen appear to have lost all spirit. The Coursing fraternity are now getting into strong play, but their gatherings for next week will be confined to the Cockerham and Spiddal (Ireland) on Tuesday, and to Everley on Thursday and two following days. Two Steeple-chase Meetings will come off; viz. one at Woodford on Monday, and one at Fyde on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The betting, on the whole, was flat, but remarkable, nevertheless, for some startling changes—Loadstone advancing to 5 to 1, and the King of Oude to 10 to 1; Italian declining in favour, and Turnus retreating to 20 to 1. The price current at the close was as under:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
9 to 2 agst Landgrave	12 to 1 agst Escadarius	25 to 1 agst St. Rosalia
5 to 1 — Loadstone (5)	16 to 1 — Miss Ann	25 to 1 — Hussborough
8 to 1 — Italian	17 to 1 — Trouncer	25 to 1 — Laundaeer
10 to 1 — King of Oude	20 to 1 — Turnus	30 to 1 — Uriel
	50 to 1 agst Windhound	
DERRY.		
33 to 1 agst Ariosto	33 to 1 agst Hernandez	40 to 1 agst Lightfoot

BRIGHTON AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Robert's Heroine (Preston), 1. Mr. Snewing's ch. f. by Ratan (Crouch), 2.
The BRIGHTON AUTUMN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each and 50 added.—Mr. Hayter's Handsome Doe (Gilbert), 1. Mr. Burgess's Red Doe (T. Brown), 2.
The HUNTER'S STAKES of 5 sovs each and 20 added.—Mr. Pattison's Passion Flower (Mr. Read), 1. Mr. Drewe's Martingale (Mr. Fredericks), 2.
The SOUTHDOWN PLATE of £20.—Heats.—Mr. Burgess's Red Doe (T. Burn), 1. Mr. Read's Arlette (Sherwood), 2.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE PATENT LAWS.—A public meeting of the members of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League, formed for the purpose of diminishing the expense and increasing the security of British patents, and thus enabling inventors with greater safety to expose their productions at the Great Exhibition of 1851, was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday evening, in order to explain the objects of the association, and adopt an address to her most gracious Majesty, for the purpose of obtaining protection for inventions. Mr. Ellis having been called to the chair, read letters from two or three gentlemen, setting forth that it was impossible for poor men to send in inventions to the approaching Exhibition, unless the Government secured protection to their inventions (as though they were patented) during the period of the Exhibition, and for a certain time afterwards. A report from the committee of the Patent Law Reform League was then read, which set forth that the present Patent laws exacted the large sum of nearly £400 before it would acknowledge an inventor's property for the United Kingdom in his own invention, whereby all inventors who were not rich men were debarred of their rights; and should they haply obtain them by the assistance of others, no thanks were due to the law of patents. They were drawing nigh to a period when the inventive genius of the world would through the metropolis, and when the British inventor must prepare to meet his brother inventor of the Continent in friendly competition, but who, in the present state of the law, would be prevented from using his best exertions, as he cannot pay the large sum required to secure his invention; and without this, notwithstanding the recent Provisional Registration Designs Act, he could have no efficient protection. In nearly all cases the most important inventions had been produced by poor men, who, from want of capital to obtain a patent for their inventions, were robbed of a fair return for their labours, it being only the large capitalist who could obtain patents; and where they took up the inventions of poor men, they also took the largest share of the profits. Several speeches having been made setting forth the hardships under which poor inventors laboured, and the facilities for piracy under the present laws; and also that the law passed in the last session only protected designs, and not inventions; a series of resolutions was carried to the effect that the great event of the exhibition of the industry and inventive talent of all nations had prominently exposed the defects of the patent laws and the non-fulfilment, on the part of the Commissioners, of the promised protection of original inventions, and rendered it expedient for those who were thereby prevented from exhibiting to enforce, by all legal and available means, the institution of reasonable patent laws, and thereby secure a permanent industrial benefit to society at large; that the present law did not, in many instances, properly secure the patent rights of inventors, and that it was detrimental to the commercial interests of the country that inventors should only be partially protected, owing to the confusion of ideas existing in the minds of law authorities as to what was the real law relative to patents; that the meeting viewed, with great anxiety, the probable inefficiency of the approaching Exhibition, in consequence of the enormous amounts charged for patents in the United Kingdom, by which great numbers of real inventors would be debarred from exhibiting their productions, and therefore the Exhibition would not be a fair representation of the inventive genius and manufacturing skill of this and other nations, and it was suggested that it would be highly beneficial to the British and foreign inventors, and society at large, if international arrangements could be entered into, to assure protection to inventors in all countries for inventions approved by the authorities of the great Exhibition. It was also resolved that the previous proceedings of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League should be approved, and a petition, founded on the foregoing resolutions, presented to her Majesty, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH.—The *Literary Gazette* of Saturday (last week) states that this nobleman is about to enter upon "an extensive archaeological investigation of the tumuli of Yorkshire, for the purpose of comparing their contents with those of the Kentish Barrows;" that he visited, for the first time since it became his property, the estate from which he takes his title, and was received with the utmost rejoicings at the little town of Market Weighton. Our Artists who was present, writes to us:—"I cannot delineate the clamour, for Mr. Hudson had made himself very unpopular. Lord and Lady Londesborough will never forget their visit: the park is exquisitely lovely; but, with the neglected pleasure-grounds, the site of the old mansion and ornamental waters choked with mud, bore a most mournful appearance. The peal of bells from the little grey church, hung with the banners, helmets, and gauntlets of the Clifford family pealed a mournful welcome. His Lordship supports an hospital for the aged in the little hamlet, and the picturesque old people creeping about to attract notice, was in keeping with the faithful but mournful scene and the autumnal tints of the trees. This place is full of bygone recollections—an old monthly rose was planted by the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, and some trees are said to have been planted by Garrick. Lord Londesborough seemed delighted with the beauty of the place, and, it was said, would immediately proceed with the building of a magnificent mansion upon the site of the old house, which was never of any great size." Since this was written, we regret to hear that rumoured that considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by his Lordship's tenantry at the conduct of the Lord Mayor of York, whom they have determined to remonstrate with respecting his treatment of Lord Londesborough, as derived from the omission of his Lordship's name in the paragraph in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A parliamentary paper, just printed, shows that there was allowed to clerks of the peace for preparing, printing, and publishing the lists of persons entitled to vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament for counties, the sum of £12,711 7s. 8d. in England, and £1166 5s. 1d. in Wales, in 1848; making £13,877 12s. 9d. In Lancaster alone the expense was £1085 4s. 11d.

The Earl Grosvenor has left England, on a tour in Upper Egypt, from whence his Lordship proceeds to India.

FINAL OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

On Monday morning last, the new line of tubes for the down line from London to Dublin was opened, the great structure being now, in all important respects, made complete. On Saturday, Captain Simmons, the Government inspector, went over it early in the morning, and instituted, in conjunction with the engineers, a long series of experiments. The first and principal experiment consisted in passing two locomotive engines through the tube, and resting them at intervals in the centre of the sections. At nine o'clock, a train of twenty-eight waggons and two locomotives, with 280 tons of coal, was drawn into all four of the tubes, the deflections being carefully noted. These deflections, in every case, by means of a nice apparatus for the purpose, were ascertained to be exactly three-fourths of an inch over the immense mass and area of iron. After an interesting rehearsal of these experimental ordeals, which occupied several hours, the train of 280 tons, with its two locomotives, was taken out about a mile distant from the tube, and then suddenly shot through it with the greatest attainable rapidity, and the result was very interesting, as determining a much-discussed question—it being found that the deflection at this immense velocity of the load was sensibly less in the way of undulation or collapse than when the load was allowed to remain at rest in the tube. The manner in which these results were registered and arrived at was by means of a new and curious contrivance, it being found that the tremor occasioned by trains in transit prevented these deflections from being accurately read by the ordinary spirit level. This contrivance consists in a large pipe containing water, laid along the lower cells of the tube, one end rising up within the tube at the centre, and the other end fixed against the stonework of the abutments of the bridge. Both extremities of this pipe are furnished with glass tubes and graduated scales, by which the relative levels of the water are easily ascertained. As the slightest leakage or evaporation over the ordinary thermometric expansion of the water would derange the level, while only half the actual deflection of the tube was registered at each end of the pipe, these disadvantages are obviated by the addition of a large reservoir of water in the interior of the tube, which is covered with oil and placed beside the graduated scale. This larger area exhibited the whole of the deflections at the abutment extremity, and the apparatus presents a perfect mirror of all the deflections of the great structure. Messrs. E. and L. Clark, the resident engineers, who have watched minutely, from day to day, all the developed peculiarities of the novel undertaking, state that the heaviest gales through the Straits do not produce so much motion over the extent of either tube as the pressure against the side of the tube of ten men; and that the pressure of ten men keeping time with the vibrations produces an oscillation of 1½ inch, the tube itself making 67 double vibrations per minute. The strongest gusts of wind that have swept up the Channel during the late stormy weather did not cause a vibration of more than ¼ of an inch. The broadside of a storm causes an oscillation of less than an inch; but when the two tubes are braced together by frames, which is now being done, these motions will be almost annihilated, and all apprehension from wind or weather, from their being secured together, will cease. They calculate that a violent storm exerts a power of about 20 lb. on every square foot of tube exposed to its direct action; and, taking the side surface of the tube at about 13,400 square feet, the greatest strain caused would be about half-a-ton per square inch, or hardly worth notice.

The meteorological results since the tubes have occupied their 100 feet elevation have materially differed from those that were observed when they lay along the Carnarvonshire coast. The action of the sun at mid-day, instead of bending them two or three inches, does not move them more than two-eighths or three-eighths of an inch. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes varies from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or minimum at about three o'clock a.m. and p.m. These, and other interesting results, as indicating the safe working of the great machine, are read by means of self-registering thermometers that record the constant temperature, placed in mahogany cases, protected by plate glass, and under lock and key. There is also a self-acting clock-work apparatus that elevates a shaft on a vertical plain, all the minutest motions of the tubes being delineated by an arm carrying a pencil, which is fixed to the tube. If a compass be held over any part of the bottom of the cells, the south pole is affected, and if held over the top of the cells, the north pole is affected; and this effect is observable in all parts of the tube, whether at the centre or end, although their position is only about 10 degrees W. of the magnetic meridian.

As a matter of history, probably, a chronological summary of the structure will be interesting. On June 30, 1845, the bill sanctioning the construction of the Britannia Bridge was passed by Parliament. In July, the preliminary experiments to determine the form of structure commenced; April 13, 1846, the first workmen were engaged on the bridge; April 21, first stone of the Britannia Tower was laid; June 13, 1847, the first vessels arrived with iron at the Straits; Aug. 10, the first rivet was inserted; February 22, 1849, the Carnarvon and Anglesey towers were completed; April, 1849, the pontoons were brought to bear; May 4, first tube was completed and platform cut away; June 20, first tube floated; June 22, last stone in Britannia Tower laid; November 9, first tube deposited in permanent bed; December 4, second tube floated; February 7, 1850, second tube deposited on permanent bed; March 3, Carnarvon small tube lowered; March 5, first engine passed through tube, and last rivet inserted; March 18, single line of tube opened for public traffic; June 10, third tube of second line floated; July 11, third tube deposited; July 25, last tube floated; October 21, second line of tube opened for public traffic.

The total cost of the Britannia Bridge has been about £60,000 more than that of the High Level Bridge at Newcastle, recently opened by the Queen. Next month an enormous sale is to take place of all the surplus material and stores. Preparations are making for covering the tubes with a light arched roof of peculiar construction. The effect of two trains passing at the same time through the parallel tubes resembles distant thunder. All fears of collisions between two trains while there was only a single line of rails, will now be obviated, though there was a man constantly on the look-out on the approach of every train. Large models of the bridge will form a prominent feature in next year's great Exhibition.

The Irish express trains and others have passed through the new line of tube, which will be henceforth constantly used.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday, at a meeting of the paving commissioners of the eastern division of Southwark, it was resolved to consult Sir J. Rennie and Mr. Brunel, as to the cause of the recent accident to the iron bridge of this company, over Tooley-street, and the safety of that description of bridge.

ABERDEEN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly and a special meeting of this company was held at Radley's Hotel, London, on Thursday, when it was resolved to issue deferred dividend warrants for twelve months' dividends on the Six per Cent. Preference Stock, due the 1st of November next, which the company have not the power to meet; and to raise an additional capital of £150,000 to pay off the debts of the company, in £5 shares, bearing a preference interest of 5 per cent., to be ratably allocated among the proprietors; all the shares not taken up to be re-allocated among the other holders, with a preference dividend of 8 per cent.; such allocation, however, not to take place unless two-thirds of the stock was taken up at 5 per cent. A motion against running trains on the Sunday was almost unanimously rejected.

LOUISBURG HARBOUR, CAPE BRETON.—THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

An appointed meeting of delegates from the Northern States of the Union, and from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada, assembled on the 31st of July last, and, succeeding days, in Portland city, state of Maine; when it was—

Resolved.—That the spirit of the age and the progress of modern improvement demand the most certain means of intercommunication between the people of the Old World and those of the New.

Resolved.—That this object can be best effected by the construction of a line of railway, leading from the great seats of population and business in the United States and Canada, through Maine and the province of New Brunswick, to some convenient port in the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

Resolved.—As the firm and deliberate opinion of this Convention, that the time has arrived when the construction of such a line of railway shall be commenced, and that it shall be designated the "European and North American Railway."

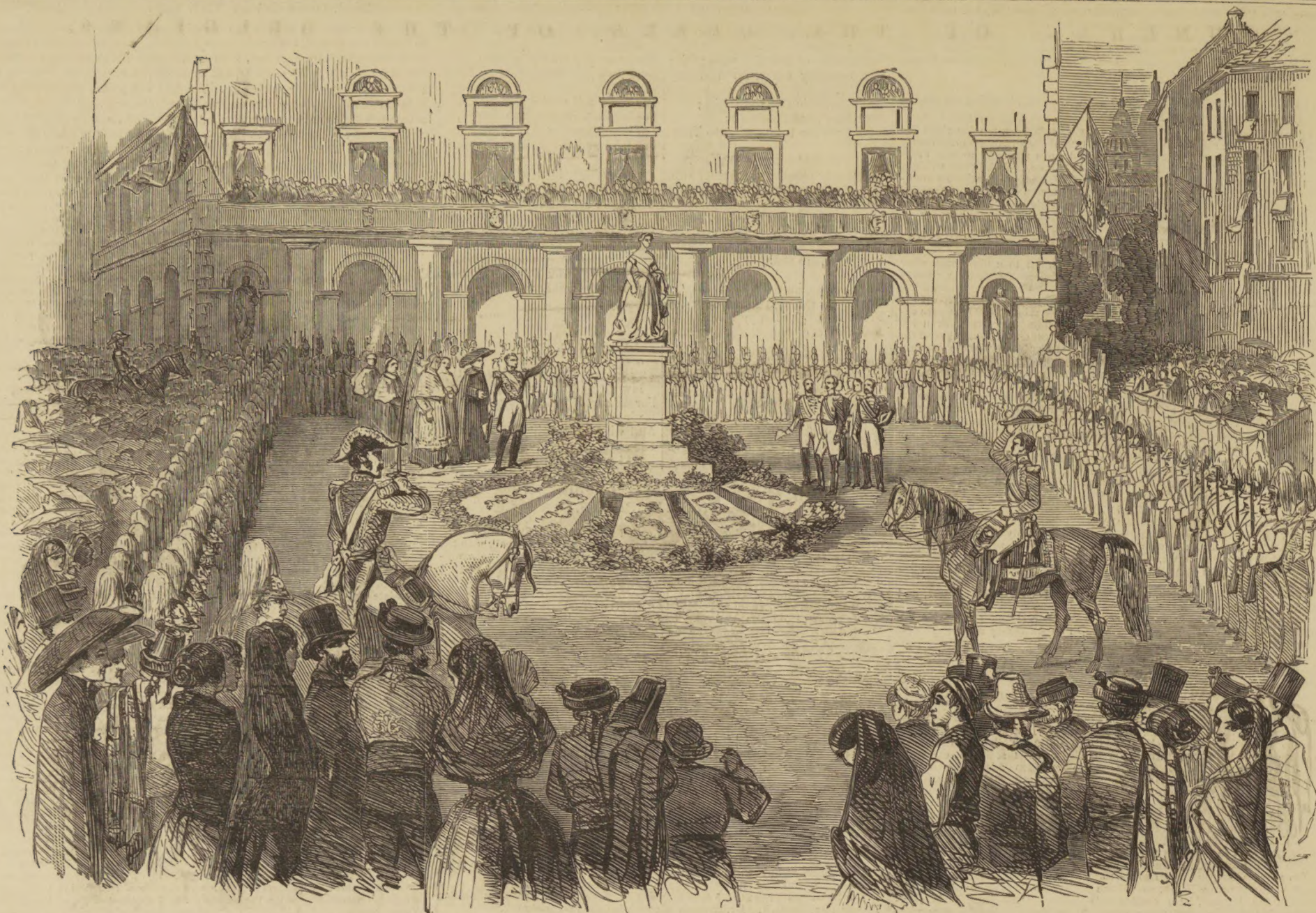
Resolved.—That this great railway, connected as it will be with ocean steam navigation, and the railway systems of the whole of Europe and America, which traverse empires, kingdoms, colonies and states, for the advantages of all, deserves to be regarded, not by the commercial world alone, but by the statesman, the lawgiver, and the philanthropist, as one of the greatest links in that mighty chain which is fast encircling the whole earth, strengthening the bonds of brotherhood and Christian fellowship, multiplying the ties of lineage, and bidding fair to constitute of all mankind but one great commonwealth of nations.

From the foregoing, it will readily be conceived that this great undertaking now occupies the deep and unanimous feeling of the public mind in North America, which will doubtless be warmly responded to in Europe, and Great Britain especially.

The following inquiry naturally arises from these resolutions, viz. "What part of the eastern seaboard of Nova Scotia ought to be the carefully selected terminus and long wharf of this continent?" Now, the once renowned harbour of Louisbourg suggests itself as the locality; it being situated in the important island of Cape Breton—the most eastern land and harbour of Nova Scotia, and, consequently, the nearest by many leagues to the Continent of Europe. The accompanying View, taken from the commanding eminence named "Wolfe's Battery," shows the entrance of the harbour, and it is scarcely possible to imagine one of easier and safer access. It is capacious, and very capable of containing an immense fleet, as it often did at periods of its earlier history.

The ocean light on Scatarie beckons the steamer to a correct land-fall, from whence, running a few leagues S.W. along the coast, the efficient harbour light on the eastern promontory of Louisbourg points out the safe, but narrow entrance, to be approached with perfect confidence, ease, and speed, where, in one quarter of an hour from, perhaps, a boiling, tempestuous ocean, the steamer can ride land-locked, tranquil, and secure.

In the accompanying View, the circular spot of rock in the foreground is called Wolfe's Battery: it is a singularly appropriate natural platform which the renowned General Wolfe happily discovered during the siege, and from whence he enfiladed the grand battery of 36 guns, commanding à fleur d'eau the entrance of the harbour. Directly below this eminence, lining the shore, are the ruins of this fort and its two remaining towers, the eastern and western. The lighthouse is the building on the left distant headland. The harbour entrance is about 400 yards wide, and has a deep unobstructed channel, limited to this breadth by the three islands on the right, the two largest of which were once famed for their



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF QUEEN ISABELLA II., AT MADRID.

powerful batteries. Then comes the mainland point, the limit of the view, beyond which is a very extended flat, where, a hundred years ago, next to the sea, stood the French city of Louisburg, surrounded by its celebrated fortifications. Of these, it may be said they are quite demolished; although traces sufficient remain, with various ramparts, to indicate their once great extent and strength, and the army it must have required to efficiently man the extended lines and numerous batteries.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, as indicative of the capacity and security of this harbour, as also the fertility of these waters, that the French, when they possessed it, annually sailed out of Louisburg six hundred decked vessels (bankers) for the fishery. E. S.

Another correspondent states:—From careful and repeated calculations, based upon the present traffic and travel on the common highway between St. John's and Halifax, it has been proved that the work will pay eight per cent. per annum on the outlay, enormous as it will necessarily be. But the experience of other countries shows that the effect of a railway is to double and treble the traffic and travel. Besides, we count upon a large proportion of the passengers now going by the Cunard line of steamers. We expect that a line will be established between Galway and Halifax, to cross the Atlantic in six days; and, if so, of course at such reduced rates of passage as will defy competition.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

THE 10th inst., the twentieth birthday of Queen Isabella II., was celebrated with great *éclat*, by the inauguration of a bronze statue of her Majesty, which has just been set up in the Plaza del Oriente, at Madrid, eastward of the Royal Palace.

At the grand parade, which took place at half-past ten, all the members of the garrison, in full dress, thronged the Prado.

At three in the afternoon, the general kissing hands took place—the authorities, ministers, old functionaries, grandees of Spain, general officers, chiefs of the garrison of Madrid, and other nobilities, as usual, participating in this ceremony. There were some young and some old gallants, who hurried along enshrined in silks, gold, silver, crosses, &c. The ladies rivalled in pomp and beauty those of the Court of Spain.

At night, the military bands of Madrid gave a serenade to her Majesty; and there was a general illumination.

The statue is the work of Senor Piquer. The pedestal upon which it stands is about seven feet in height, and rests directly upon a plinth, six feet

square, and one foot and a half in height; which, in its turn, is placed upon a socle, ten feet square, and about a foot in height. The pedestal itself is from two and a half to three feet square. The statue is from seven to eight feet high, and looks towards the street del Arenal; the back being turned to the façade of the theatre del Oriente. The statue is stated to have been cast in three pieces. On the front panel is the following inscription, in bronze letters:—

A. S. M. la Reina
DOÑA ISABEL II.,
Año de MDCCCL.

On the opposite side we have:—

Costeada por el Senor Comisario
General de Cruzada, siendo Jefe Político
Don José de Saragoza.

The pedestal is poor and mean, and does not accord with the grandeur of the statue.

We congratulate Senor Piquer on this fine specimen of his noble art. We could wish, nevertheless, that some other costume had been chosen for her Majesty, in which she would not have to support part of the vestment with her left arm. This is an office which, on all occasions, is performed by her attendants.



LOUISBURG HARBOUR, CAPE BRETON.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.



THE PROCESSION.

The ceremony of the interment of the lamented Queen of the Belgians took place on Thursday, the 17th inst., in the little church at Laeken, whither her remains had been conveyed in compliance with her dying wish.

The civic guard and the army divided the honorary duty of the day about the church. A double row of civic guards were ranged from the door of the edifice to the catafalque whereon the body lay in state during Tuesday and Wednesday. Four officers were stationed at the corners of the bier with drawn swords, wearing the usual sign of mourning in the army—crape round the left arm. Near them were twenty-four non-commissioned officers of all corps, all old soldiers, decorated with medals, ready to convey the coffin to the vault prepared for it under the altar of the Virgin. The Ministers of State, the Ladies of the Court, and those attached to the Queen Marie Amélie, the Ladies of the Ministers, the Princess de Ligne, and the Countess d'Hautpoul, were seated in the places reserved for them. Behind them were the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, the diplomatic corps, the judges of the legal tribunals, the medical attendants of the late Queen, and a host of other personages, whose official positions gave them the right of being present. In the cross aisles were a great number of ladies in deep mourning. The affliction here, as well as in other portions of the building, was very evident; tears were observed on every face. In compliance with the request of the King, the public were admitted into a part of the church; they occupied the side aisles as far as the transept.

At three-quarters past eleven, the firing of cannon announced the departure of the King from the Palace of Laeken. A short time after, a movement was observed among those assembled, and the august family entered the building.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines, the senior *cure* of St. Gudule, the *cures* of Camdenberg and Laeken, headed the *cortège*. These were met by the clergy at the door of the church. The Cardinal addressed a few words to his Majesty when he reached this spot, but the King could only reply by his sobs. His Majesty came first, giving his arm to the Queen Marie Amélie, whom he supported with difficulty; the King, as he passed the catafalque, faltered and appeared about to fall, but the Queen Marie Amélie held him by the arm in her turn, and consoled him by whispering words of consolation to him. This scene greatly increased the profound grief of the persons who beheld it. Their Royal Highnesses the Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flandres, and the Princess Clementine came immediately after the King; behind them were the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg, the Duc Decazes; Generals Rumigny, Berthois, de Yon (formerly Minister of War under Louis Philippe), De la Rue, de Montequien, and d'Houdetot; the



THE INTERMENT IN THE CHURCH AT LAEKEN.

Dukes of Marmier and Montmorency, &c.

The requiem was sung by fifty choristers, under the direction of M. Govaerts. Four priests chanted prayers around the coffin. The ceremony lasted till mid-day; during the whole of the time sobs were occasionally heard from all parts of the church. After the requiem, the non-commissioned officers advanced, conducted by a staff officer, to place the coffin on the tressels. The King, the Princes, and the members of the Orleans family left the church immediately after this portion of the ceremony was concluded.

The coffin was then conveyed towards the vault, built under the altar of the chapel. At its entrance were ranged a party of soldiers of the Carabineer Regiment, with arms reversed; further on were rows of choristers, and all around hundreds of tapers shed their light upon the mournful scene.

When the coffin was placed on the appointed spot, the Archbishop, followed by all the clergy, approached, blessed the remains, and sprinkled the coffin anew with holy water. Shortly after the clergy quitted the church, and workmen proceeded to encase the remains in the last coating of lead. Before the sepulchre was closed, an officer placed a crown of *immortelles* on the bier.

It was two o'clock before the last cannon announced that the ceremony was completed. The aperture of the vault will now be closed up, and all things arranged as they were before.

On Friday morning her Majesty the Queen Marie Amélie and the Princess Clementine attended mass in the church.

EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS.—It appears by the general abstract of the accounts of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the year ended the 31st of March, 1850, that the total receipts were £1,532,976, and the payments £1,155,947, leaving a balance of £377,029. The following were the principal sums paid by the Commissioners in compliance with votes of Parliament:—Public buildings and Royal palaces, £97,575; Buckingham Palace improvements, £21,066; new palm-house at Kew, £699; temporary Houses of Parliament, £377; new Houses of Parliament, £92,662; Holyhead harbour, £8816; harbour of refuge at Holyhead, £1789; British Museum buildings, £26,159; geological survey, £14,774; Nelson monument, £1914; Ambassador's house at Paris, £917; Ambassador's house at Constantinople, £5787; metropolitan improvements (3rd and 4th Vic., c. 9 and 10), £411,000; Chelsea bridge and embankment, £6930; Battersea Park, £30,881; Menai and Conway bridges tolls accounts, £2143; Windsor town improvements, £20,447; New Forest, £2585. The total cash balances due to the Commissioners by the several banks in the United Kingdom on the 30th of March last was £171,806 11s. 3d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 27.—27th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
 TUESDAY, 29.—Hare Hunting begins.
 WEDNESDAY, 30.—Tower of London burnt, 1841.
 THURSDAY, 31.—All Hallows Eve.
 FRIDAY, November 1.—All Saints.
 SATURDAY, 2.—All Souls.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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ON THE 1st NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1851.

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by THOMAS MILLER, Esq.; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 193, Strand, London.
 * * * Country orders supplied for Cash only.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—
THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.
 PART I.
 Symphony in D Mozart.
 Aria Buffa.—M. Jules Stockhausen ("Il Postiglione") Ballo.
 Concerto in E (First Movement)—Miss Goddard (her third appearance in public) Hummel.
 Cavatina—Mlle. Angri, "Or in sale" and "Giuromente" Mercadante.
 New Value—"Tong," first time of performance Labitzky.
 Aria.—Mr. Sims Reeves, "Un Impero" ("Le Prophète")—his second appearance Meyerbeer.
 Fantaisie—Violoncello, Signor Platti, on airs from "Linda di Chamouni" Platti.
 Overture ("Maritana") V. Wallace.
 PART II.
 Septuor—For Violin, Violoncello, Double-bass, Clarinet, Horn, and Bassoon, performed by MM. Saindon, Dando, Platti, Anglioli, Franco, Sieglack, and Baumann Beethoven.
 Cavatina—Mlle. Angri, "Ciel Pistoia" ("Zelmira") Rossini.
 Fantaisie—On airs from "Don Pasquale." Grand Pianoforte. Miss Goddard Thalberg.
 Ballad.—Mr. Sims Reeves, "In this Old Chair" Ballo.
 New Polka—"Charlotte," first time of performance Labitzky.
 Solo—"Concertino," Mr. Blagrove (his first appearance) Blagrove.
 Galop—"Des Papillons," composed expressly for these concerts Carver.
 Promenade, 1s. 6d.
 Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight o'clock.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, OCT. 28, will be performed HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. C. Keen; Ophelia, Mrs. C. Keen. After which the new farce, called SENT TO THE TOWER, in which Mr. Keeley, Mr. P. Cooke, and Mr. Harley will appear. To conclude with the CALIPH'S CHOICE.—TUESDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT, &c.—WEDNESDAY, THE WIFE'S SECRET, &c.—THURSDAY, THE STRANGER, &c.—FRIDAY, a favourite Play, SENT TO THE TOWER, &c.—SATURDAY, a New and Original Play, in Five Acts, called THE TEMPLAR, will be produced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MAZEPPA, or the Wild Horse of Tartary, with all its original startling effects, &c.; together with Batty's highly popular scenes of the circus, assisted by the extensive troupe of far-famed equestrians, vaudeville, &c. The whole concluding with the last new laughable farce—"For particulars, see bills of the day."—Box Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. F. Thompson.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will COMMENCE, at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th. M. JULLIEN'S GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will this year be given at the commencement, instead of at the termination, of the Concerts, and will take place on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th. Full particulars will be duly announced.

M. JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUE.—M. Julien has the honour to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, for which a most splendid decoration is in preparation. Full particulars will be duly announced. THE CONCERTS will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachoffner. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. MODEL OF WESTON'S PATENT ROYAL-MOTIVE RAILWAY. DIS-SOLVING VIEWS. DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have decided that demands for space for exhibition must be returned by the Local Committees by the 31st of October. The Westminster Local Committee, therefore, urge upon the inhabitants of their district to send in their applications by Monday, the 27th of October; otherwise they may not be able to obtain the space they require. The necessary forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. G. H. DREW, No. 24, Parliament-street.—Sept. 11, 1850.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM

Extraordinary.—These celebrated entertainments will be given on MONDAY, November 4, at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry; on Wednesday, November 6, at the Town Hall, Bromsgrove; on Thursday, November 7, at the Town Hall, Tewkesbury; on Friday, November 8, at the New Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; on Saturday, November 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Stroud; on Tuesday, November 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Chelmsford; on Wednesday, November 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Manningtree; on Thursday, November 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Stowmarket; on Friday, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Colchester; on Monday, November 18, at the New Public Rooms, Reading; on Tuesday, November 19, at St. John's Rooms, Winchester; on Wednesday, November 20, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, November 21, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury; on Friday, November 22, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Saturday, November 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Sunday, November 24, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Monday, November 25, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Tuesday, November 26, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Wednesday, November 27, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Friday, November 29, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Saturday, November 30, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Sunday, December 1, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Monday, December 2, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Tuesday, December 3, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Wednesday, December 4, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Thursday, December 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Friday, December 6, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Saturday, December 7, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Sunday, December 8, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Monday, December 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Tuesday, December 10, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Wednesday, December 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Thursday, December 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Friday, December 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Saturday, December 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Sunday, December 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Monday, December 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Tuesday, December 17, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Wednesday, December 18, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Thursday, December 19, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Friday, December 20, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Saturday, December 21, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Sunday, December 22, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Monday, December 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Tuesday, December 24, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Wednesday, December 25, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Thursday, December 26, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Friday, December 27, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Saturday, December 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Sunday, December 29, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Monday, December 30, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke; on Tuesday, December 31, at the Assembly Rooms, Basingstoke.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellingier, the size of life; Lady Organist, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Eaters, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmorama Views.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroys of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK, from Eleven to Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, inst.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR:

Supported by

R. W. CARR, Esq., Ald. Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

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Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.

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Edward Coulman, Esq.

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Jessie Curling, Esq.

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Edward Poynder, Esq.

John Thomas Rowsell, Esq.

Rev Dr. Spry.

Thomas Thornton, Esq.

Richard Trees, Esq.

Thomas Watkins, Esq.

William Woodward, Esq.

DINNER ON TABLE AT SIX O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Tickets, 21s. each, may be had of the Stewards, at the Bar of the Tavern, and of 35, Cannon-street.—17th Oct., 1850.

JOHN PAUL, Secretary.

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 57, Chancery-lane, London.

Church, John Thomas, Esq. Morris, John Michael, Esq. Symons, Jelinger Cookson, Esq.
 Doone, Samuel Edward, Esq. Mourlyan, Joseph Noakes, Esq. Torr, John Smale, Esq.
 Foulsham, John S. M., Esq. Esq. Withall, William, Esq.
 Jones, William, Esq. Murray, William, Esq. Wordsworth, Charles, Esq.
 Maynard, Jonas Alleyne, Esq.
 This society presents the following advantages to the assured:—
 1st. The security of a large subscribed capital.
 2nd. Exemption of the assured from all liability.
 3rd. Tables of premiums, calculated on the true law of mortality, expressly for this office, and affording particular advantages to young lives.
 4th. Participation and non-participating scales of premiums. In the former the assured receives a FIFTY PER CENT., or FOUR-FIFTHS of the profits periodically (without deduction for interest on capital or guarantee fund), either by way of addition to the sum assured, or by way of premium, at the option of the assured.
 5th. The office is situated in a healthy and airy part of the city.
 6th. The office receives a much larger share of profits to the assured, and at a lower rate of premium, than the great majority of other life offices.
 7th. Parties desiring to assure their lives without participating in the profits can do so on a special scale of premiums, at the option of the assured.
 8th. The office is elected through any respectable solicitor; or by application to CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.
 N.B.—Discontinued lives assured at adequate premiums.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN

ATHENÆUM, Arundel-street, and 189, Strand.

President—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P.

Reading, newspaper, and chess rooms, dining, coffee, and smoking rooms, together with an extensive circulating library, are open from eight until twelve o'clock. No gratuities to waiters.

Members have also the opportunity of attending foreign language and other classes, societies, concerts, and assemblies.

All the English, French, and German newspapers, reviews, periodicals, and magazines, are regularly taken.

So fully have the advantages offered by the Club been appreciated, that it may now be fairly said to have obtained the confidence of the public; and, thus sustained in their exertions, the management anticipate being able very shortly to make the internal arrangements and decorations of the premises in a style worthy of an institution which is now one of the features of the metropolis; while, at the same time, the literary, scientific, and educational departments will be rendered as complete as possible.

LECTURES.—SESSION 1850-51.

The following is the Course of Lectures on Thursday evenings, commencing at eight o'clock.

Robert Hunt, Esq., Author of "Poetry of Science," &c. Three on "The Practical Application of Abstract Science."

A. B. Stevens, Esq. One on "The Wars of the Scotch Covenanters." (Honorary.)

R. D. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S. Two on "The Laws of Sensation, the Functions of the Brain, and the Actions of the External Senses." (Honorary.)

Charles R. Field, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Society. One on the "Arctic Expeditions," with illustrations.

George Dawson, Esq., M.A. Three on "The Mythology of Nations."

George Grossmith, Esq. One on "The Writings of Charles Dickens."

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. Two on "Coral and Coral Islands," and on "Petrifications and their Teachings."

George Schart, Jun., Esq. One on "Nineveh, or Ancient Classic Art."

H. J. Lincoln, Esq. Two on "The Genius and Works of Weber and Rossini," illustrated by several eminent vocalists.

Charles Cowden Clarke, Esq. Three on "Ancient Ballads," on "Chaucer," and on the "Burlesque Writers of England."

E. N. Zaba, Esq. One on "Mnemonics—a System for Strengthening the Memory."

Richard Carte, Esq. Three on "Instrumental Music—Classical and Unclassical," illustrated by several eminent artists from the Italian Opera and Philharmonic Society.

Dr. Cantor. One on "Sleep and Dreaming."

Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq., Professor of Architecture at the London University College. Two on "The Sacred and Civil Edifices of Ancient and Medieval Times."

Mrs. Clara L. Ailford. Two on "The English Female Poets of the Present Century."

E. A. Creasy, Esq., Professor of History at London University College. Three on "Unsuccessful Great Men."

Thomas Rymer Jones, Esq., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College. Two on "The Curiosities of Natural History."

Admission to Lectures: Members, free; non-members, 1s.

A Gazette is published weekly of proceedings of the Club and literary contributions, having a large circulation. Advertisements should be sent to the publishers, Miall and Cockshaw, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London.

Subscriptions.—Gentlemen's annual subscription, £2 2s.; ditto half-yearly, £1 1s.; ladies' annual, £1 1s.; entrance free to gentlemen, 10s. 6d.

Full prospectuses of the Institution may be obtained in the Secretary's office. Office hours from 10 till 10.

WILLIAM STREUDWICKE, Secretary. Club-house, Arundel-street, and 189, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MINIMA.—It is by the Roman system of notation that D denotes 500

R Z, Basingstoke.—Apply respecting opal sheet glass to Messrs Pellatt and Co., Falcon glass-works, Holla id-street, Blackfriars-road

G O, Bradford.—We cannot do better than refer you to an excellent paper on Mr. Layard's researches, in No. 21 of the *North British Review*. M. Botta purchased the whole volume of Khorsabad for a certain number of piastres. The sum voted last year by the British Museum to Mr. Layard was £3000

J P Z is thanked. We have referred his letter to the Artist who drew the Illustration

J S, Manchester.—The number was, of course, equal

S B, South Devon.—We have consulted the Post-office rule

BESSIE, Dublin.—A Correspondent, "H," informs us that Mr Cotton conveyed his bees in safety to Auckland, New Zealand, where they have since been prolific and profitable

L B, Stockton-on-Tees.—Francis's "Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences" is compiled with care

EQUUS should again appeal to the Commissioners: there is evidently a mistake in the year's

CALPE.—Apply for the work on Water-colour Painting at 86, Fleet-street

ORIENTAL will find a portrait and memoir of Mlle Albani in Vol. 14, page 325, of our Journal; of Signor Gardoni, in Vol. 10, page 121

J W M, Glasgow.—See Pilkington or Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters"

E C, Blackrock.—Apply for the Key to the Print of the Waterloo Heroes, to Mr Alderman

Moss, Thameston, Kent

RUSTICS, Worcester.—Our series of Illustrations from the Hague Gallery will close with a Picture by Rubens

G S.—Apply to the Editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, Fleet-street

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Nottingham.—Above

ALPINE.—Our Engravings of the Great Building in Hyde-park will illustrate its progress of construction

J P, Camberwell.—The song "Home, sweet Home," was first sung by Miss Mary Tree, in

Bishop's opera of "Clari," at Covent Garden Theatre

W L S.—The penalty for selling fireworks is, we believe, £5

W G C, Toronto.—Yes, at Sixpence per Number

LIBERTY, M. M. M., and a CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Stamford-hill.—The lines commencing

"Now is the stately column broke," and quoted by Mr Gladstone in his speech on the death

of Sir Robert Peel, are from Scott's "Marmion"

W S M.—Selden could not trace the precise origin of the office of poet-laureat. The first record

we have of poet-laureat in England is in the 35th Henry III., 1251. (See Warton's "History of English Poetry.")

A B C, Kingston.—The "Autophon," by which any person may play the organ by turning a

handle, and applying a pedal, may be seen at the inventor's warehouse, Mr. Dawson, in the Strand

ANNETTE.—1. P P C on visiting cards stand for "Four prendre congé," and mean "To take leave."

2. Guernsey is in the diocese of Winchester

OXONIENS.—A crest cannot be changed unless under the authority of the Herald's College.

It is allowable at any time to revert to the correct bearing

A CONSTANT READER, Paisley.—Mon-la-gue

A SONNET—"Hats Off"—Is illegible

W P, Cincinnati.—Received

MUSIC.—Apply to the composer's publishers

RORY O'MORE.—A spinster

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Essay on Pronunciation.—Antoine d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa.

Chubb on Locks and Keys.—The Khan's Tale.—Poetry for the Practice of Elocution.

Handbook of Anatomy for Artists.

MUSIC.—The Agnes Waltz.

GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.—Next week we shall illustrate this interesting festival in honour of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—Owing to the elaborate details of this Series of Engravings, we are compelled to defer their commencement until our next Number.

The Tale of FRED HOLDERSWORTH will be resumed next week.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will give, by permission of the Exhibitor, an Engraving of every Article exhibited; and, in order to ensure greater accuracy, intending Exhibitors are requested to communicate, as soon as they can conveniently, to our Office, 198, Strand. Mr. J. L. Williams has been appointed to superintend this important series of Engravings for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and, where requested, competent Artists will be at once despatched to any part of the country, to make the requisite Sketches. The publication of these Engravings will, however, be reserved until the opening of the Exhibition.

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THE GREAT EXH

POSTSCRIPT.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY IN THE STRAND.

Yesterday (Friday), Charles Kelly, a respectable-looking young man, about twenty-five years of age, porter in the employ of Messrs. Clapham and Williams, the jewellers of the Strand, was charged, at the Bow-street Police-office, with being connected with their late robbery of jewellery, &c.

Thomas Clapham, of the firm of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, jewellers, 13 and 14, Strand, said, that the prisoner resided on the premises, with his wife and family. No one else had been living in the house for some time past. The most valuable property, such as that taken, was kept during the night in an iron-bound chest, in an inner shop, in which, also, were the keys of the cases in the shop, and the cash-box. The safe itself was so placed in the wall, and covered over with wainscoting, that no one going casually into the room would fancy there was anything behind the wainscoting. The keys of the safe were always in the custody of their assistant, Mr. Whiskard. On Monday night witness left the premises about half-past eight, when the boy was shutting up, and Mr. Whiskard was engaged in placing their most valuable property in the safe. The amount taken, as far as they have ascertained, from the inner safe, is between £1600 and £1700. Witness is of opinion that there was no burglary, as nothing whatever could show that an entry was effected from the street. A false key was made to open the shop-door from within, and a skeleton key was also found on the counter.

The prisoner reminded Mr. Clapham that on the night of the robbery he was not at home when the shop was shut up; but he had no questions to put to him. Charles Whiskard deposed, that he left everything safe on the night of the robbery, the boy being in the shop. All the glass cases were closed. On the following morning, when witness went to the safe, he found everything gone, with the exception of a few gold rings. Witness was positive that during the previous evening no one could have secreted himself in the shop without his having discovered it.

Inspector Dodd stated, that on the morning of the 22nd he went to the premises. He saw the prisoner, who was in a very agitated state, and appeared as if he had been up all night. On the counter was a cup of tea, which contained brandy. On looking over the shop, witness found the safe open and the drawers all strewn about the floor, and on examining the door of the shop he found no mark of violence; he found that a key was in the lock, which only worked on the inside; the proper key was in the prisoner's hand. Lying about the shop were found a very powerful jemmy, a dark lantern, chisels, &c., which, in witness's opinion, were merely placed there by the thief to make it appear that the house had been entered by burglars. It was his firm belief that no one could have committed this robbery unless he had been well acquainted with every corner of the shop, and where the valuables were kept.

The prisoner, in explanation about the brandy and tea, stated that his wife made him take it to quiet down the excitement he was in.

Some other evidence being given, which mainly corroborated the foregoing circumstances, and showing that 34 sovereigns were found at his lodgings, the prisoner was remanded till Wednesday next.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday night another daring robbery took place on the premises of Messrs. Ayckbourn and Co., the patent waterproof clothiers and swimming-belt manufacturers, 129, Strand. An entrance was effected into the warehouse during the night, and a great quantity of waterproof coats, capes, &c., carried off. Information on the discovery of the robbery was sent to the police commissioners in Scotland-yard, and active measures are being taken for the detection of the thieves. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the property and conviction of the burglars.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES.—Within the last few days, Mrs. Lingham, a married lady, residing with her husband at No. 21, Lacey-terrace, Penton-place, Walworth, close to the principal entrance to the Surrey Gardens, discovered that she had been plundered of Bank of England notes to the amount of £350, and the robbery and abstraction of the property seems involved in the greatest possible mystery. It appears, from the information conveyed to the police, that in the month of April, 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Lingham sold out property in the funds amounting to £800, and each took £400. Mrs. Lingham placed her portion in a cash-box, which she kept locked up in a drawer in her bed-room. From time to time since that period she added to the stock, so that by the time the robbery was committed the whole should have amounted to at least £600. When about to make the last deposit, Mrs. Lingham thought the bulk of notes had diminished, and this circumstance induced her to count it, when, to her great consternation, she found £350 missing. There is another singular circumstance connected with the robbery, and that is, that from a book in which Mrs. Lingham had the amount and number of the notes entered, two leaves were torn out, and by this means all trace of the missing notes is destroyed. The officers, however, are doing what they can to find out the perpetrators of the robbery.

RETIREMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR WIGRAM.—The late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram has retired upon an annuity of £3500, being the amount to which a Vice-Chancellor, either resigning after a service of fifteen years, or disabled by permanent infirmity from exercising the judicial functions, is, under the 5th Vict., cap. 5, s. 36, entitled. It was the anxious desire of Sir James to continue his services to the public, but the impaired condition of his eyesight prevented the gratification of that honourable wish. His case was unhesitatingly admitted by the law officers to be one within the provision of the statute as to permanent infirmity.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday afternoon a full meeting of the Council (the first since the recess) was held at the society's house, in Hanover-square, Colonel Challoner, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presiding. Several new members were enrolled, and a number of candidates proposed for admission. The Finance Committee reported that the affairs of the society were in a highly prosperous condition. Owing to the decisions recently obtained in the County Courts, affirmative of the right of the society to compel the payment of outstanding subscriptions, the arrears, which last year amounted to between £5000 and £6000, had been reduced nearly one-half, and it was hoped that, the principle being thus authoritatively established, the residue of long-standing arrears would be paid up without further litigation. The total number of members on the books, including life governors, governors, annual subscribers, and honorary members, was 6346. The receipts of the half-year ending 31st July last amounted to £5210 18s.; and there remained, after all disbursements, an available balance of £1215 13s. 6d., whilst the funded capital exceeded £9000. The Committee of General Purposes reported that, conformable to the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, arrangements had been made for holding the society's next county meeting in Hyde-park for the Middlesex district, which includes all the home counties. It would be held in the month of July, contemporaneously with the great Exhibition of the works of all nations. It would, however, be confined to shows of cattle, the commissioners of the Exhibition having undertaken to provide for the agricultural implement department, which, in former years, formed a prominent object of the society's country meetings. The Commissioners of the Woods and Forests have allotted to the society a spacious area of the park, abutting on Kensington Gardens, which will be enclosed, and fitted up with cattle sheds. The reports having been adopted, the proceedings terminated.

CHARING-CROSS, WESTMINSTER, AND ROYAL FREE HOSPITALS.—On Thursday, meetings of the Governors of the above Hospitals were held in their respective boards for general business. The statements of their annual operations for the past year shewed their statistics to be as follows:—In Charing-cross Hospital there had been 1116 in and 17,384 out-patients; making a gross total of 167,768. In the Westminster Hospital there had been received in 1746 in and 14,009 out-patients; making the total since 1719 to amount to near 400,000. In the Royal Free Hospital, in the Gray's-inn-road, there were received 851 in and 27,339 out-patients; making a total since 1828 of more than 340,000 persons.

NEW SCOTCH BANK AT THE WEST-END.—Certain influential gentlemen at the West-End, and who have been for some time past engaged in establishing a bank on the Scotch system for their own accommodation, have at length published their prospectus. The shareholders of the London and Suburban Bank (as it is called) will be incorporated by a charter, to be approved by the Board of Trade. We learn that the parties who have established the bank have shown their interest in the plan as matured, by taking amongst themselves a large portion of the shares—a judicious mode of imparting confidence in the proposed banking establishment.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) at a special meeting of this company, it was almost unanimously resolved, on the recommendation of the directors, to complete the Farnham and Alton branch to the latter place, as a single line, at a cost of about £30,000; to enter into arrangements with the Taw Vale Company for the making of that line, involving a further outlay to this company, beyond the £70,000 already expended, of about £30,000, to be paid in rails; and to support arrangements by which all further expenditure will be avoided on the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, and the Exeter and Exmouth lines. It was also resolved that the company should become their own insurers against casualties to their stations from fire, instead of, as at present, paying premiums amounting to £1200 per annum to the insurance offices.

FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday night a most destructive fire broke out in the large soap manufactory at Cosside, in Plymouth, the property of Messrs. Bryant, Burnell, and Co. The building was in great part destroyed, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that were made to subdue the flames. The extent of the damage is very large, amounting, it is said, to about £30,000.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday afternoon, the hackney-cab, No. 228, driver John Hannigan, was conveying a gentleman, when, opposite the Lowther Arcade, the animal became unmanageable, and, dashing on to the foot-pavement, twelve persons were knocked down and more or less injured; the animal then furiously rushed onwards, and opposite the Golden Cross the vehicle came into collision with a lamp-post, and the driver was hurled from his box near the branch Post-office, and the cab came into contact with a Kensington omnibus (7080), destroying the front of the omnibus in the collision. The unfortunate gentleman (who is at present unknown) who occupied the cab was released by the police shockingly mangled, and conveyed to Charing-Cross Hospital. The driver's injuries were comparatively trifling. Amongst the sufferers was Mr. Wingfield, the architect, who was conveyed to his residence with a compound fracture of the right thigh.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, at an early hour, an accident occurred, by which the life of one of the workmen engaged at this building was endangered, and two others severely injured. By some mismanagement, the tackle attached to one of the girders broke, and an iron girder of several tons weight fell with a tremendous crash on a poor fellow underneath, who had the gear in his hand. Two of the riggers were brought down with it, and were also severely hurt. The sufferers were without delay conveyed to St. George's Hospital. The man upon whom the girders fell is seriously injured, but hopes of his recovery are entertained. The others are out of danger.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris show that the revenue returns for September amount to 11,619,169 francs, being an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 743,058 francs, and three millions over September, 1848.

A solemn religious service was on Thursday performed in the church of St. Roch, for the repose of the soul of the late Queen of the Belgians. The place was crowded, and among the mass were foreigners of nearly all nations.

M. Guizot, who, it was thought, was again about to enter political life, has declined to be a candidate for the representation of Cher.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road—the Rev. John Branch, City missionary, in the chair; there being also present the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Christchurch, Blackfriars (Episcopalian); the Rev. Thomas Davies, York-road chapel (Independent); the Rev. Mr. Whimper, Mr. Harris, &c. By the report of the committee, it appeared that the society had been two years in operation; that the present number of pensioners was five; that since the last meeting two pensioners had been received—one recommended by the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, the other by Mr. Wells, of Surrey Tabernacle; and that the subscribers generally were satisfied with the proceedings of the society. It is a fundamental rule of the society that the "Christian blind" of all denominations shall be eligible to share in its advantages.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, the quarterly general meeting of the members of this society took place at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair. The statement of accounts from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1850, showed that the receipts amounted to £1832 13s. 6d., and the disbursements to £495 4s. 10d., leaving a balance of £1337 8s. 8d. A letter was read announcing the death of Admiral Oliver, the vice-president of the institution, and a resolution was passed electing Admiral Sir Charles Ekins in his stead. It was then agreed that a letter of condolence should be forwarded in the name of the society to the family of the late Admiral. The secretary next announced the death of Captain F. D. Schaw, who had contributed £780 to the funds of the institution. A letter of condolence to the family of that officer was also agreed to. An extract from the will of the late Captain George Windsor was read, bequeathing the remainder of certain property to the institution; but it appeared upon the representation of the executors that the property in question would yield no benefit to the society. A discussion then took place respecting the expediency of making alterations in certain rules of the society. It was ultimately resolved, amongst other things, that the 7th rule, which allowed relief under peculiar circumstances of distress, to the widows and families of naval men who had not been subscribers to the institution, should be expunged.

ST. ANNE'S, WANDSWORTH.—The incumbency of this church, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. E. L. Townsend, M.A., to the rectory of the parish, has been conferred on the Rev. Henry Holmes.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—On Wednesday evening the half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held at the Gray's-inn Coffee-house; Sir Charles Clarke, M.D., in the chair. Since the establishment of the society, the total sum distributed amounts to £39,558; the number of widows of deceased members now receiving relief is 37; children, 16. The secretary, Mr. C. R. Walsh, read the minutes of the previous meeting, together with a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the sum of £701 had been expended in grants for relief for the past half-year. The chairman then said that, in conformity with the wish of the court of directors, he had addressed a letter of condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, on the death of the Duke of Cambridge, the late patron of the society. He also submitted to the meeting the propriety of respectfully requesting his Royal Highness the present Duke to be patron of the society in the room of his deceased father. This recommendation was adopted by the meeting, by whom the president and directors were authorised to communicate with his Royal Highness, in such terms as they might deem proper. The services of Dr. Samuel W. Merriman as auditor was acknowledged by a vote of thanks, to which that gentleman briefly responded. The balloting for the election of six gentlemen to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of six senior directors was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were declared to be chosen:—Physicians, Dr. Alexander J. Sutherland, and Dr. Cape; surgeons, Mr. Beaman and Mr. Samuel A. Lane; general practitioners, Mr. N. Clifton and Mr. James Bird. The chairman, at the conclusion of the regular business, expressed a wish that it might be made known through the press, that, during the past year, between £1500 and £1600 had been distributed to the widows and orphans of their deceased brethren.

PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION AND MENDEICANCY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided on Tuesday at a numerously-attended meeting of the committee of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Hospice, called to consider the outlines of a plan on an enlarged scale for the prevention of destitution and mendicancy in the metropolis. The plan proposed by the committee embraces a soup kitchen for the supply of food, an asylum to provide shelter, a system of free registration to obtain employment, and lavatories for the promotion of cleanliness. It is proposed to form 100 of these establishments in various parts of the metropolis, to which the wandering and homeless poor shall at all times have gratuitous access. The institutions are to be under the government of the resident clergy and two committees, composed of persons of either sex, in the various grades of society. It is proposed to solicit contributions of food for the supply of the kitchens, in order that the appeals to the public for pecuniary aid may be as few as possible. The outlines of this plan were discussed at considerable length, and his Royal Highness expressed the gratification he felt at assisting in the development of an undertaking which had long occupied his anxious consideration.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of employers and assistants of various trades took place on Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street; Mr. Joseph Brown in the chair. The object of the meeting, as explained by the chairman, was to promote measures for the immediate earlier closing of shops in every branch of business, with a view to the physical, intellectual, and moral improvement of assistants. The association had now completed its eighth year, and he was happy to be enabled to state that the grand object they had in view had in a great measure been successful. The measures they had in contemplation were to make an appeal to the ministers of the Gospel, that they, by the influence they possessed over their various congregations, might induce them to lend their aid in furthering their views, and also to call upon the public to protect those employers who were now closing their shops at an early hour. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen, and resolutions in furtherance of the views of the association unanimously adopted. A committee was formed; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES' ASYLUM.—A meeting of the donors and subscribers to this institution was held on Thursday night, at Gerard's Hall, Basing Hall, City; Mr. C. Comfort in the chair. The objects of this asylum are to provide a home, with coals and candles, medicines, and medical attendance, for those who have been members of benefit societies for ten years, and have subscribed to this asylum for four years. The report stated the finances were at present depressed, owing to the defalcations of the late secretary. The receipts for the half-year amounted to £315, and the expenditure to £232, leaving a balance of £83. The report was adopted, auditors and a committee appointed, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SWEARING IN OF THE RECORDER.—On Saturday (last week), the Right Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, the newly appointed Recorder of London, attended a Court of Aldermen, and was sworn in as the highest City law officer, with the usual formalities.

NEW GUARANTEE SOCIETY.—An original form of assurance company has been proposed, to be called the Kent Guarantee Society. It contemplates four different kinds of risk—first, the collection, and guaranteeing the payment on a day certain, of the rent of any property, whether occupied or not, and for a fixed period; second, the collection and guaranteeing the payment on a day certain, of rent so long as the property remains occupied; third, the collection of rents without guarantee, but offering the security of the society for the immediate payment of the amounts collected; fourth, the management of mortgaged property, paying over to the mortgagee the interest on the mortgage money on a day certain, and to the mortgagor his surplus rents. The whole of these operations, it will be seen, can be brought within the same kind of calculation as all other guarantee business; and as they simply furnish a means of diminishing the speculative character of a large class of property, they may, if properly carried out, be regarded as constituting a sound and advantageous extension of the assurance principle, which, notwithstanding its many recent applications, has yet to be developed in a multitude of new ways.

FIRE AT THE TRAVELLERS' CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—On Thursday morning, about half-past five o'clock, an alarm was given that the extensive and handsome building, the Travellers' Club, in Pall-mall, situated between the Athenæum Club-house and Reform Club-house, was on fire. The inmates escaped uninjured; and, there being a plentiful supply of water, the engines were speedily got to bear on the fire, which was then discovered principally to exist in the billiard-room, in the centre of the building, on the second floor; but, before the fire could be extinguished, it had extended to the whole of the upper parts of the edifice, and burnt through the roof, communicating with the roof of the Athenæum, which was considerably damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown at present.

OPENING OF MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed the 2nd of November for the reception of the Lord Mayor elect, in order to signify her Majesty's approbation of the choice of the livery of London. The ceremony will take place at his Lordship's residence, in Eaton-square, at eleven o'clock. On the same day, at twelve o'clock (the first of Michaelmas Term), the Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c. The noble and learned Lord will afterwards proceed to Westminster Hall.

THE LONG VACATION.—On Thursday the Long Vacation terminated, when the offices of the several law courts resumed business, preparatory to the ensuing Michaelmas Term, commencing on this day (Saturday) week. This vacation—the first since the Extended County Courts Act was passed—will be a remarkable one in respect to the number of declarations to be filed and delivered. The agency business has greatly decreased in consequence of the County Courts Act.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—On Sunday, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state at the church of St. Mildred's, Poultry, where a sermon was delivered to a very numerous congregation, by the Rev. Denis Kelly, M.A., on behalf of the above excellent institution, which is situate in John-street, Bedford-row, was established in 1702, and now provides board, clothing, and education for 51 girls, the children of poor and necessitous persons, from all parts of the kingdom, the majority of whose parents were formerly in respectable circumstances. The collection at the doors amounted to £31 1s. 1d. In the evening another excellent sermon was preached for the same purpose, at St. Mary Colechurch, by the Rev. T. P. Dale, M.A., which produced a sum nearly equal to the above.

NAVAL CLUB, 1765.—On Monday last, the anniversary of the memorable victory of Trafalgar, the members of this club dined together at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Captain Hood presided, and was supported by Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Admiral Sir Charles Pym, Admiral Sir Henry Dillon, Admiral Douglas, &c. The greater part of the gentlemen present took part in the engagement. This club, now in existence upwards of eighty-five years, consists of 517 officers, including 61 of flag rank. During the period, it has afforded assistance to many thousands of the widows and families, &c. of naval officers.

RAILWAY ARCADE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—A railway arcade, similar to that of the Lowther Arcade, in the Strand, is being constructed by the South-Eastern Railway Company, on the left-hand side of the approach to their terminus of the property in their possession abutting upon Tooley-street. The design is rather an elegant one, and consists of a succession of shops on either side for the sale of fancy and other articles in requisition by railway travellers, with a large refreshment-room in the centre of the thoroughfare which fronts the railway terminus. The building, between 100 and 200 feet in length, has its basement in Tooley-street, from whence it rises upwards of 60 feet, divided into two stories of 30 feet each, the upper elevation forming the arcade on a level with the railway, and the lower part in Tooley-street forming a range of ordinary shops. There are rooms above the shops, and the floors throughout the building are fire-proof. The front is to be in the Italian style of architecture, and the building, upon which a large number of men have been at work for the last two months, is to be completed and opened by Christmas.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.—At the Waterloo-road station, on Wednesday, a number of men were making ready the five p.m. train for Southampton, when Thomas Martin, one of the porters, made an attempt to cross through a vacancy between a number of carriages. At that instant six or seven men pushed a number of carriages forward with such violence as to force the poor fellow against the buffers both back and front. The unfortunate man uttered a faint shriek and fell across the metals of the line, and the carriages having been detached, Martin was extricated, but quite insensible. He was immediately placed in a cab and removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died soon after his admission.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending Saturday, October 19, were—males, 748; females, 754; total, 1502. Deaths during the same period—males, 439; females, 421; total, 860. This return shows that, though the number of deaths thus registered indicates a slight increase of mortality on the previous week, when it was 839, it is still less than the weekly average to the extent of 125 deaths; the average being derived from the deaths of ten corresponding weeks in 1840-49, and raised in the ratio of increased population. By means of a comparative statement of the 860 deaths, according to the different ages at which they occurred, it may again be shown, as in the preceding week, that an improved state of health exists among the young, but that the middle-aged part of the population begin to suffer more, while the aged die exactly at the average rate of mortality. It appears that there were:—

	Last Week.	Average of Ten Corresponding Weeks (1840-49).
From birth to 15 years	347	445
From 15 to 60 years	333	288
60 and upwards	168	168

The aggregate result of zymotic or epidemic diseases is still favourable, as compared with that of previous years, the deaths in this class having been 198 last week, while the corrected average is 256. The decrease is observed principally in small-pox and measles, 5 children having died from the former, and 16 from the latter; 38 died of scarlatina, the average of which amounts to 57, but is swelled by the unusual mortality of the same week in 1848, when the deaths from scarlatina were 147. Diarrhoea continues to decline, though the fatal cases are still rather more numerous than usual at this period of the year. Typhus maintains the increased mortality which was observed in the last return: the victims of fever number 54. Last week, four deaths were recorded from cholera; the following are the cases in detail:—In Cripplegate, at 4, Flying Horse-yard, on 12th October, a porter, aged 71 years, died of "acute rheumatism (3 weeks), English cholera." In St. James's, Bermondsey, at 18, Salisbury-lane, on the 18th of October, the wife of an engineer, aged 35 years, died of "Asiatic cholera (9 days), fever (6 days)." Mr. Martin, the registrar, mentions that "filthy open sewers run before and behind the house." In the Borough-road sub-district, at 1, Montague-street, on the 17th of October, the son of a journeyman farrier, aged 1 year, died of "dentition, diarrhoea (5 weeks), English cholera (1 week)." The medical attendant appends the following note to his certificate:—"The patient lived over a stable. Previously, I attended two children in the same room, suffering from chicken-pox, and the mother is now ailing." In St. George's, Camberwell, at 7, Albany-place, Neate-street, on the 13th of October, the daughter of an ivory-turner, aged 7 years, died of "malignant cholera (48 hours)." According to informant, the child was in perfect health immediately before the attack, and no cause could be assigned for the fatal illness. Mr. Stevens, the registrar, adds that "several factories are situated in this locality, from some of which the effluvia is at times very offensive."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was above 30 inches on Sunday; the mean of the week was 20.943. The mean temperature of the week was 49 deg., the same as in the previous week, and nearly equal to the average of the same week in seven years. But on Sunday and Monday the mean temperature was 7 deg. and 4 deg. respectively below the average of corresponding days, whereas on Friday and Saturday it was about 6 deg. above it. The wind generally blew from the south-west.

NIMROUD SCULPTURES,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The interest excited by our former articles on the important Nimroud Sculptures, offers us the highest inducement to continue our notices; and we hasten, accordingly, to describe the large shipment which arrived at the British Museum a few days ago. The new importation consists of ten colossal slabs, with numerous fragments, some of which are those of an enormous Bull. And although the collection is not, generally speaking, so replete with the varied and historical interest which distinguished those which preceded it, yet these last specimens are, on the whole, more perfect, and less affected by the operations of time and exposure to the periodical rains of that region of Assyria.

Among the present remains is the celebrated statue of a Bull, so long sunk in the mud at Bussorah, together with his compeer the Lion—both entire, and in an extraordinarily perfect condition. In order to afford the public the earliest opportunity of judging of these extraordinary, thought-stirring sculptures, we have prepared representations of both; and purpose, in a forthcoming Number, to continue our notice of the Nimroud Sculptures published in former Numbers (see June 26th, 1847; Dec. 16th, 1848; and March 31st, 1849), so that the whole will form a complete guide to this section of the British Museum.

No. 1 of the present series is the Human-headed and Eagle-winged Bull. This animal would seem to bear some analogy to the Egyptian sphynx, which represents the head of the King upon the body of the lion, and is held by some to be typical of the union of intellectual power with physical strength. The sphynx of the Egyptians, however, is invariably sitting, whereas the Nimroud figure is always represented standing. The apparent resemblance being so great, it is at least worthy of consideration whether the head on the winged animals of the Ninevites may not be that of the King, and the intention identical with that of the sphynx; though we think it more probable that there is no such connexion, and that the intention of the Ninevites was to typify their god under the common emblems of intelligence, strength, and swiftness, as signified by the additional attributes of the bird. The specimen immediately before us is of gypsum, and of colossal dimensions, the slab being ten feet square by two feet in thickness. It was situated at the entrance of a chamber, being built into the side of the door, so that one side and a front view only could be seen by the spectator. Accordingly, the Ninevite sculptor, in order to make both views perfect, has given the animal five legs. The four seen in the side view show the animal in the act of walking; while, to render the representation complete in the front view, he has repeated the right fore leg

NIMROUD SCULPTURES JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



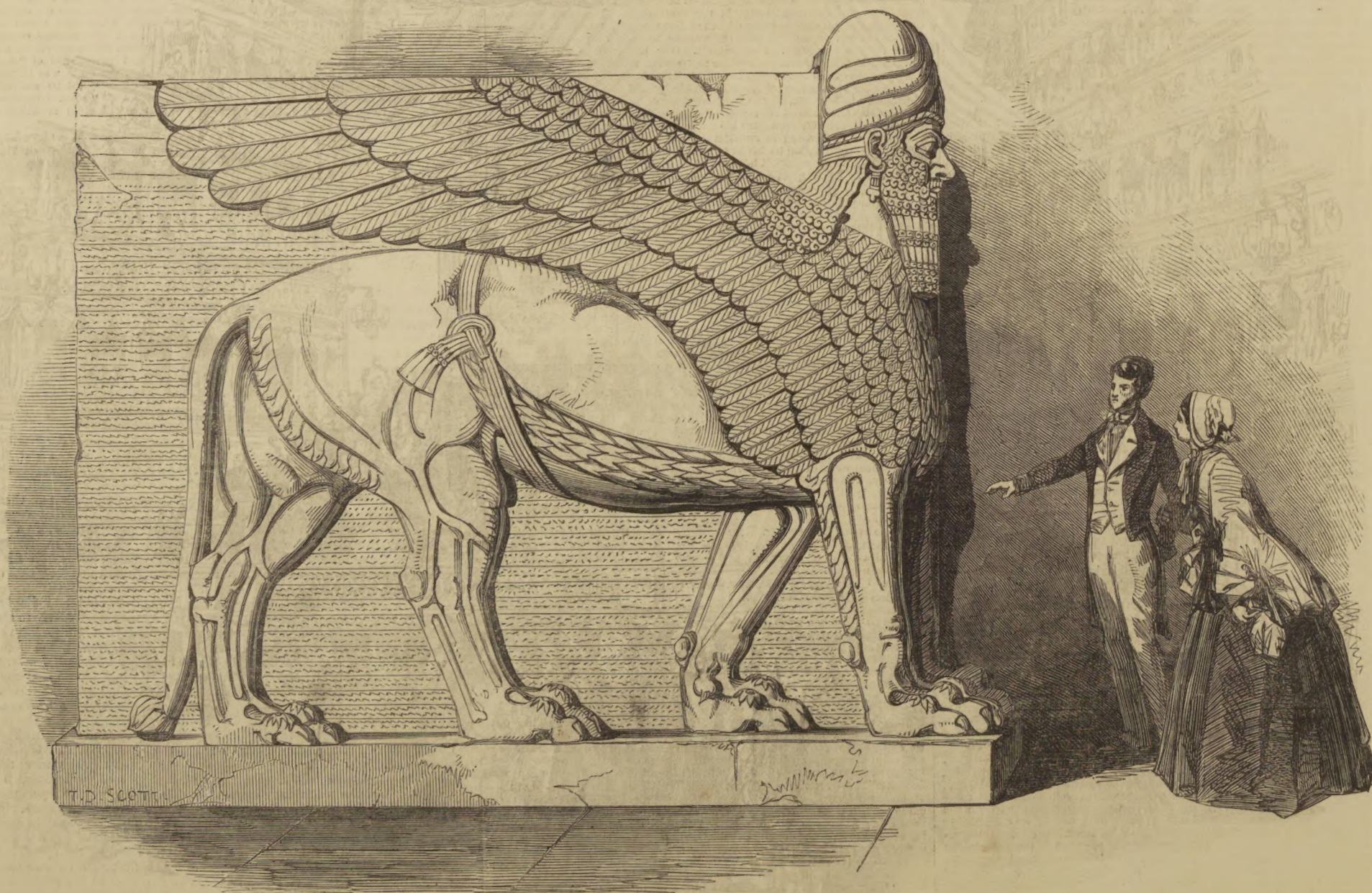
HUMAN-HEADED AND EAGLE-WINGED BULL.

again, but in the act of standing motionless. The countenance is noble and benevolent in expression; the features are of true Persian type; he wears an egg-shaped cap, with three horns, and a cord round the base of it. The hair at the back of the head has seven ranges of curls; and the beard, as in the portraits of the King, is divided into three ranges of curls, with intervals of wavy hair. In the ears, which are those of a bull, are pendent ear-rings. The whole of the dewlap is covered with tiers of curls, and four rows are continued beneath the ribs along the whole flank; on the back are six rows of curls, and upon the haunch a square bunch, ranged successively, and down the back of the thigh four rows. The hair at the end of the tail is curled like the beard, with intervals of wavy hair. The hair at the knee joints is likewise curled, terminating in the pro-

file views of the limbs in a single curl of the kind (if we may use the term) called *croche cœur*. The elaborately sculptured wings extend over the back of the animal to the very verge of the slab. All the flat surface of the slab is covered with cuneiform inscription; there being twenty-two lines between the fore legs, twenty-one lines in the middle, nineteen lines between the hind legs, and forty-seven lines between the tail and the edge of the slab. The whole of this slab is unbroken, with the exception of the fore feet, which arrived in a former importation, but which are now restored to their proper place.

No. 2 represents the Human-headed and Winged Lion—9 feet long, and the same in height; and in purpose and position the same as the preceding, which however it does not quite equal in

execution. In this relievo we have the same head, with the egg-shaped three-horned head-dress, exactly like that of the bull; but the ear is human, and not that of a lion. The beard and hair of the head are even yet more elaborately curled than the last; but the hair on the legs and sides of the animal represents that shaggy appendage of the animal. Round the loins is a succession of numerous cords, which are drawn into four separate knots; at the extremities are fringes, forming as many distinct tassels. At the end of the tail, the claw, on which we commented in a former article, is distinctly visible. The strength of both animals is admirably and characteristically conveyed. Upon the flat surface of this slab, as in the last, is a cuneiform inscription; 20 lines being between the fore legs, 26 in the middle 18 between the hind legs, and 71 at the back. J. B.



HUMAN-HEADED AND WINGED LION.



SCHOOL FETE AT CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES.

FETE AT CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES.

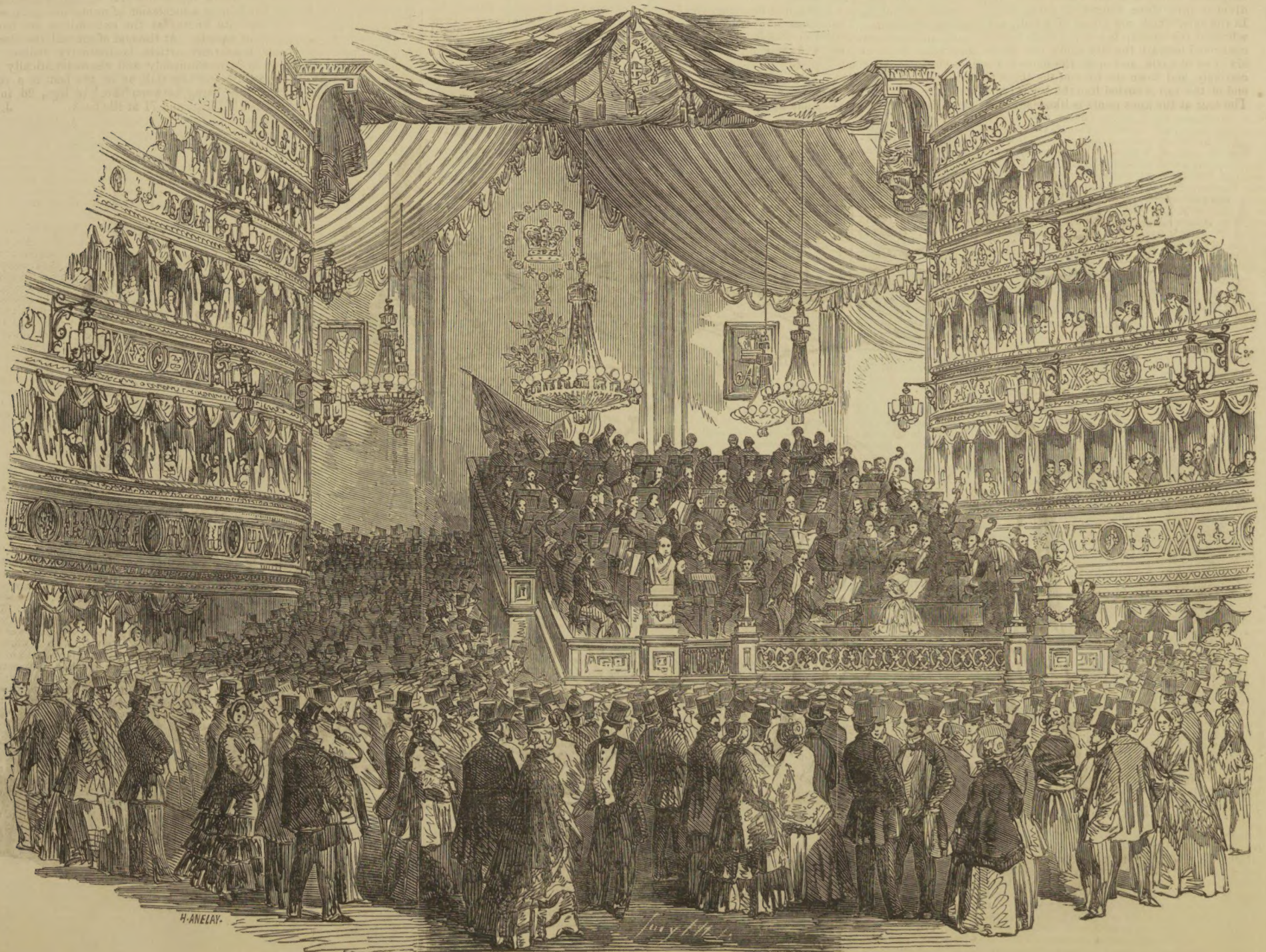
CODRINGTON COLLEGE, Barbadoes, is the oldest of our Colonial Colleges, and particularly interesting from its position amongst a large Negro population, and the opportunity it enjoys of proving the capacity of the African race for educational improvement. The estates on which it stands were bequeathed for the purpose, in 1710, to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by Colonel Christopher Codrington, a native of the island and Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. It was opened as a grammar-school, September 9th, 1745; and in 1830 was placed, by the exertions of Bishop Coleridge, on the academical footing originally contemplated by the founder. Since that period it has furnished the West Indian dioceses with a large proportion of their clergy.

The school fete, of which we present a Sketch, was held this year on the anniversary of the first opening, and had its origin with the Principal of the College, the Rev. R. Rawle, to whom the community had been indebted for his zealous exertion in the cause of Negro education. Upwards of 700 children, attending the day-schools connected with the College and the adjacent chapels of St. Mark and St. Catherine, were assembled on the College lawn; their neat dresses and gay banners making the scene a very picturesque one. Among the company present were his Excellency the Governor, the Lord Bishop, &c. After an address from the Bishop, the children found occupation for the remainder of the day in games and refreshments. Boys' races on stilts and in sacks, and a race of girls balancing bottles on their heads, were amongst the most amusing of the performances. It was evident that the playground, "that roofless schoolroom," had not been an unimportant or unpopular educational department in the neighbourhood of the College.

On the same day, substantial rations of meat and other provisions were given to the labourers and old people of the Codrington estates.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

It is highly creditable to the direction of the above entertainments at Her Majesty's Theatre, that so much alacrity has been displayed in amending the errors of inexperienced management. It is an excellent sign when such promptitude is manifested to consult the wants and wishes of the really musical public. Many causes of complaint as to convenience and comfort have been removed, and the schemes are gradually developing the vast resources at the command of the executive committee in the most advantageous light. The alteration in the classification of the players, by bringing the violins more forward, has been attended with the best results. The "Eroica" Symphony and "Egmont" overture of Beethoven, the A Minor of Mendelssohn, the "Masaniello" and "Zanetta" overtures of Auber, the "Isles of Fingal" overture of Mendelssohn, and the "William Tell" overture of Rossini, have been the great orchestra



NATIONAL CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

displays up to Tuesday night. Balfé conducts carefully and zealously his new forces, and finish and polish will no doubt be the result of further familiarity with the great symphonic productions, which exact, besides correct reading and precision, a poetic and intellectual colouring, that few conductors are gifted with, and can only acquire by very long experience with the same set of executants. Hallé, Molique, Piatti, Sainton, Arban, Prosperé, and R. Blagrove have been the chief solo players: the former has performed Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G, and some of Mendelssohn's charming songs without words. In addition to Sainton's own clever fantasia, he has executed the opening movement and the adagio of Spohr's ninth violin concerto, leaving out the rondo. M. Sainton's interpretation of these two movements was replete with brilliancy and finish: his breadth of style and neatness in the passage playing imparted more than ordinary vitality to the mannerisms of Spohr. Molique's grace and peculiar refinement was exhibited in his own elegant concerto in C minor. The vocal selections have been principally allotted to Madame Biscaccianti and Mlle. Angri. This has been prudent policy. Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Messent, M. Jules Lefort, M. Jules Stockhausen, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Gustavus Geary have each of them a certain order of musical ability, but it is not of a nature to be effective at these concerts. Madame Biscaccianti has many defects of style, but there is a "determination to do" in her sudden outbursts, that has ensured her the favour of her audiences, and she is encoined in the two "Sonnambula" cavatinas of *Amina* with earnestness. Mlle. Angri's "Una voce," and "Non più mesta," take the promenaders by storm—her vocal volubility is surprising, and her energy irresistible in its influence. The entrance of the celebrated Labitzky, the dance composer, into the orchestra for the first time, on Tuesday night, was much cheered. His music is European in popularity; without being so elevated in form and remarkable in variety as the dance inspirations of Strauss and Lanner, the ideas of Labitzky are exhilarating and feet-stirring. He conducts with the tranquillity of Musard; but although Labitzky cannot jump like Julien, and does not whirl his baton in spasmodic gyrations, his beat is so steady and intelligent, that crispness and precision are ensured. His "Autumn Flowers" (Herbst Blumen), "Berliner Valse," and "Californian Galop," made a great commotion in the house; and, from the solemn stillness of the symphonic listeners, there was a swaying to and fro of heads and bodies, sufficiently indicative of the composer's power of treating "the laws of motion."

THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE IN PARIS.—Mr. Lumley, of Her Majesty's Theatre, the new Director of the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, has just addressed a letter to a Parisian paper, in which we find the following notification of his intentions for the forthcoming Italian Opera season, which is to commence with Bellini's "Sonnambula," either on the 2nd or 5th of November:—"My only desire is to put in force all my activity, and that ability which you have been pleased to ascribe to me, to restore to the Italian stage of Paris all the splendour and influence of its best days. Be sure, that artists worthy to figure on that stage, where so many illustrious names have been applauded, will compose the company of this winter. You only know, as yet, Madame Sontag, of whom you are one of the most fervent admirers, and whose triumphs, both in the concert-room and on the stage, have daily so much éclat; and M. Lablache, whose name alone suffices: but please to wait until I have produced all the talents which are to occupy a place by the side of those eminent artists. Yes, I admit with you that the Italian Opera requires to be resuscitated; and if, as you state, ability and zeal go for nothing against certain impossibilities, I will at least seek to attain the extreme limits of the possible. I pay homage, as well as you, to the unquestionable merit of Ronconi as a singer and as an actor, and I congratulate myself to have engaged him in Italy, for he had sung at Her Majesty's Theatre in London before he was applauded in Paris. I would be likewise happy to again present him on the Parisian stage. If I may judge by the alacrity with which the former habitués of the theatre seek to retain boxes for the next season, I have the right to hope that you will witness the return of that princely luxury of *toilettes*, carriages, and liveries—of that signal mark, in one word, of the artistic and worldly supremacy of France over all other European nations. That is my aim. If I do not deceive myself, the union of the two Italian lyric stages of Paris and of London will effect something useful for art and good for the refined tastes of that intelligent public, whose noble and generous hospitality it is my heartfelt duty to acknowledge." Mlle. Ida Bertrand is engaged as contralto, and Signor Calzolari as tenor. Scribe and Halévy's "Tempesta," with alterations in the last act, will be mounted.

On Wednesday night, Miss Goddard, a pupil of Mrs. Anderson and M. Thalberg, made her first appearance, with decided success. This young and gifted pianiste performed two of her last master's pieces, namely the "Elisir" fantasia and the "Tarantella," both abounding in the greatest intricacies. The mechanism of Miss Goddard proved, however, equal to her arduous task: her touch, although femininely delicate, is rich and sonorous; and there is a poetic feeling in her playing, evidencing the existence of innate genius, and that it is not the result of merely severe study and practice. The other solo players were Bricciardi, on the flute, and Mr. Cooper, on the violin. Beethoven's Symphony in F was also included in the scheme.

In Thursday night's programme were Weber's "Oberon" overture and Beethoven's first symphony in C, besides Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, played by Hallé; and Wolff and Batta's duo concertante on "Lucrezia Borgia" themes for violoncello and pianoforte, executed by Piatti and Hallé; and a trombone solo, played by Winterbottom. A pretty waltz, "La douce Pensée," composed by Captain H. Lee Carter, the hon. secretary of the committee, has been a successful production.

Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance to-night (Saturday), and Mr. Macfarren's new serenata, "The Sleeper Awakened," the poem by Mr. John Oxenford, will be produced in the course of next week. The arrival of the Berlin Chapel Royal chorus, of 50 male voices, is expected early next month.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The above city amateur society held their first meeting of the nineteenth season, on Monday night, at the London Tavern. The concerts of the Choral Harmonists have been generally characterised by the classic taste of the selections, the execution being confided chiefly to amateurs, with a judicious sprinkling of professional aid. With Mr. Westrop as conductor, and Mr. Dando as *chef d'orchestre*, in the orchestra, a careful and zealous interpretation of the programmes is ensured. The scheme of Monday night, although it exhibited no novelties, contained some attractive pieces. Haydn's third Mass opened the first part: the solo parts in this fine work were allotted to Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Land (in the absence of Mr. Lockey, from indisposition), and Mr. Lawler. After the Mass, Miss Dolby gave her exquisite reading of Mendelssohn's air "Oh, rest in the Lord." Spohr's eighth psalm, "Jehovah, Lord God of Hosts," followed; and the act ended with Handel's offertorium, "Alma Virgo," in which Miss Birch distinguished herself. Week's "right merrie" madrigal, "To shorten Winter's Sadness" (1603), opened the second part. This was succeeded by Mr. Horton's oboe solo, and then Miss Dolby sang the *Page's* opening air from the "Huguenots," "Nobil Signor," in a style that would have delighted the illustrious composer of that stupendous lyric production. Mr. Lawler's version of Rossini's "Largo al factotum" so enlivened the company, that it was encoined. The concert terminated with the overture and gleanings from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," which opera is a standing favourite with the Choral Harmonists, and no imputation on their tastes. Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Land and Lawler, sang the soli, duets, and concerted pieces, with tact and taste. The second concert will be given on Monday, the 18th of November.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—A series of monthly concerts of ancient and modern music, extending from the ensuing month to June, 1851, have been announced at St. Martin's Hall, under Mr. John Hullah's direction, to take place every third Wednesday in each month, the first being November 20. Besides oratorios, motets, masses, anthems, and psalms, by Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Carlissini, and Mendelssohn, selections from operatic and other secular works of Purcell, Weber, Mozart, Handel, and Mendelssohn will be performed. There is also an important announcement of new productions in the sacred school, by Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., and M. E. Charles Gounod (who is to produce a new opera, "Sappho," for Viardot, at the Parisian Grand Opera). A numerous and complete orchestra and a chorus of 400 voices of Mr. Hullah's singing classes, are promised for the due execution of the prospectus, which, from its variety and novelty, must move the Sacred Harmonic Society to increased exertion.—Mme. Sontag sang at a second concert at Boulogne on the 17th instant, after which she was serenaded by the Philharmonic Society, at her residence.—Mme. Viardot will return to the Grand Opera in Paris, in the character of *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots"—a part she has not yet played in French, but in which she has achieved such a triumph in the Italian and German languages.—Mr. Henry Smart has been to Paris, and played on the organs of St. Denis and of Parthenmont (Rue de Grenelle-Saint-Germain).—The first concert of the Paris Philharmonic Society took place last Tuesday, at the Salle Sainte Cécile, conducted by Berlioz; Mlle. Leleuvre, Mme. Frezzolini (who is on her way to Madrid), and M. Barroillet were the vocalists.—Signor Maraldi, who created such a sensation last season at the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera, as the substitute of Mario, in *Elisaur*, on the first night of Halévy's "Juive," has been engaged as first tenor for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is to make his *débüt* in the same part with Viardot as *Rachel*.—Ernst has commenced a series of concerts at Nantes.—The Dublin papers record the enthusiastic excitement at the Theatre Royal last Monday night, at the appearance of M. S. Hayes, "the Queen of Irish Song," as she is called, as *Amina*, in the "Sonnambula." Wreaths and bouquets, and recalls and encores, were the order of the night, the pit "rising en masse" to demand the repetition of the rondo finale. Sig. Bordas was the *Elcino*, and Herr Mengis the *Count Rodolpho*. On Tuesday night, she appeared as *Linda*, Mme. Macfarren being the *Pierrotto*; Sig. Poltoni, *Il Marchese*; Mengis, *Antonio*; Bordas, *Carlo*; and Salabert, *Il Prefetto*. Yesterday morning (Friday), Miss C. Hayes was to give a concert at the Ancient Concert Rooms, the proceeds to be devoted to various charitable institutions in Dublin.

THE GRAND EUROPEAN ORGANS.—There was no intention to do any injustice to the magnificent York organ, in our notice of the new Boston organ, in our last week's impression, as a correspondent from Manchester erroneously supposes. To afford a notion of the size of the new instrument, we quoted what we must still term the "Leviathan instrument," at Birmingham. We are aware that there are more pipes in the York organ (4200) than in the Birmingham (4062), but in the former there are only 53 stops, and in the latter no less than 78. The Weingarten organ, in Swabia, has 6666 pipes, with four rows of keys. The Haarlem organ is 108 feet in height, and 50 in breadth, with 60 stops and 5000 pipes. The Freybourg organ, in Switzerland, has 63 stops, and four rows of keys. The Rotterdam, St. Denis, Hamburg, and Dresden organs, are

also very large. The beauty of an organ, however, does not depend on the precise number of its stops and pipes, for in these respects York and Birmingham are beaten by continental organs; but in the weight, calibre, tone, power, and brilliancy of the whole, and herein each large organ, whether at home or abroad, has its speciality. It is, therefore, very difficult to establish a supremacy for any particular instrument. Organ construction in this country has made rapid strides within the last quarter of a century, and the peculiar attributes of Schmidt, the Silbermanns, Smetzler, Harris, Byfield, England, &c., have been vastly improved upon by Hill, Gray and Davison, Robson, Bishop, Lincoln, &c.; and the result must be ascribed partly, also, to the increase of fine organ performers, such as Adams, Wesley, Dr. Gauntlett, Henry Smart, G. Cooper, H. Lincoln, &c.

CAMBERWELL INSTITUTE.—The committee of this society, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst., gave a vocal and instrumental concert, being the second during the year. A pleasing selection of songs, duets, glees, and overtures was made by the conductor, Mr. G. H. Lake; and Miss Messent, of the Royal Italian Opera, Miss Annie Buckland, with Mr. H. Buckland, and other gentlemen, exerted themselves successfully in gratifying a crowded audience. The instrumental accompaniments were executed with considerable skill and spirit, reflecting great credit upon the gentlemen amateurs who lent their aid upon this occasion.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Henry Bedford, nephew of Mr. Paul Bedford, made his first appearance as *Billy Lackaday* in "Sweethearts and Wives" on Monday, and was quite successful. He has raciness and humour, though, as yet, somewhat under restraint. Miss Reynolds performed, with her usual delicacy and refinement of taste, the interesting rôle of *Eugenia*; while Miss P. Horton in *Laura* was charming. The comedy went off with éclat, and the house was well attended.

On Wednesday, a new comic drama, translated from the French, and having the same basis as the piece entitled "The Pride of the Market," produced at the Lyceum, on the opening night of the Mathews' management, was performed here, with an effective cast. Mr. Charles Selby, the adapter of the present piece, sustained the part of the foppish Viscount (*de Belle Tulippe*), who brings upon him the vengeance of the market women by his impertinent interference in the love intrigues of the Duke (*de Fronsac*), very well impersonated by Mr. Howe. But the chief praise must be awarded to Miss Reynolds, who, as the *Duchess de Fronsac*, acted with exquisite propriety—in some parts, we thought, quite equal to Miss Faucitt. Her explanatory scene with her husband, in which she apologises for her disguise, and confesses her love, was beautifully interpreted. It gives us great pleasure to record this lady's progress. We should have mentioned that the title of the present adaptation is "The Husband of my Heart."

On Thursday, a new farce, also a translation, was produced, entitled "My Friend in the Straps," the hero of which, *Mr. O'Blarney* (Mr. Hudson), is an unmistakable Irishman.

STRAND.

"David Copperfield" has given a three-act drama to this house, under the title of "Born with a Caul." The incidents of the novel have, perhaps, too evidently been worked up with a view to stage effect; but some of the scenes are truly powerful. The production, too, has made us aware of a singularly clever actor in Mr. Atwood, who, in two characters, *Uriah Heap* and *Miss Mowcher*, accomplished a remarkable success. It is in this way that a small house, if well conducted, may be made the nursery of talent; and, under careful management, he present may yet become successful.

On Wednesday the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" was performed at the two theatres, SADBURN'S WELLS and the SURREY.

A new farce, entitled "Sent to the Tower," and containing but three characters—*Perkin Puddfoot* (Mr. Harley), *Launcelot Banks* (Mr. Keeley), and *Gaoler* (Mr. F. Cooke)—was also produced at the PRINCESS', on Thursday. The notice of this must be deferred till our next.

LYCEUM.—The burlesque of "The Olympic Devils," revived here, deserves a second notice, to record the very meritorious manner in which it is now acted: Mr. H. Horncastle, in particular, as *Pluto*, exerts himself with extraordinary ability.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have remained at Osborne during the week in strict seclusion.

On Sunday Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Princess Royal, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. T. Protheroe officiated.

On Wednesday and Thursday Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the younger members of the Royal family, were prevented, by the inclemency of the weather, from taking their usual early walk.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort came to town yesterday (Friday) morning, and left the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway, at eleven o'clock, for York, in which city his Royal Highness arrived about four o'clock the same afternoon, for the purpose of dining with the Lord Mayor and corporation.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Clarence House, St. James's, at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, for her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness on her way to Frogmore paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. The Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has arrived at Woburn Abbey on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

We regret to learn that the Duke of Newcastle continues in a very dangerous state at Clumber. His Grace's complaint, we believe, is disease of the heart.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence left town on Saturday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Palmerston, at Broadlands.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister, left town on Tuesday, for ten days, on leave, for the Continent.

His Excellency Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and family, have left town for the British Embassy at Lisbon.

Viscountess Campden was safely delivered of a son and heir, at Campden House, near Campden, in Gloucestershire, last Sunday. We are happy to learn that her Ladyship and the infant are going on favourably.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—Her Majesty Queen Marie Amélie and her Royal Highnesses the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duchesse (Augustus) of Saxe-Coburg, accompanied by the Duchesse de Marmier and the Comte Anatole de Montesquiou, arrived at Claremont on Tuesday evening, from the Continent, the Duc d'Aumale having preceded them by three days. The widowed Queen, whose health has been less impaired than was to be feared, wears yet, in her sadly changed features, the impression of profound grief. The Duc de Nemours has recovered from the indisposition from which he suffered in Belgium. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Amélie and her illustrious children, at Claremont, on Thursday.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Tuesday, a special general court of the subscribers to this charity was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of reconsidering a resolution passed at the general court held on the 10th of June last. The meeting was presided over by B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P. The report of the committee stated that the resolution in question had been passed at the last court without previous notice, and irregularly, and that, therefore, it could not legally be acted upon. The purport of that resolution was, that a report be printed, and circulated with the next balloting-papers, containing a full and detailed statement of the original cost of the establishment, including the subsequent expenditure incurred for repairs, warming, ventilating, furnishing, and all other expenses, exclusive of the maintenance of the orphans. The statements which had been put forward to justify this resolution were that the committee had expended the funds of the charity unnecessarily and extravagantly; that they had had alterations and repairs made to the building without contract or agreement; that they had expended no less than between £1500 or £1600 in warming and ventilating the asylum; and that, in consequence of such wasteful and reckless extravagance, public confidence in the charity was declining, and many subscribers had already withdrawn their names. The answer of the committee was, that with regard to the original cost of the establishment they had nothing to do, and could not, therefore, be responsible. No expenditure for alterations and repairs had been incurred which any man practically acquainted with the charity could disapprove; and the wisdom of such alterations and repairs had been shown in the result on the health and comfort of the orphans. In every case, too, where practicable, the work had been done by contract or agreement. (Hear.) With regard to the warming and ventilation, the medical officers of the establishment having reported that they could not, in case of any epidemic breaking out, be answerable for the lives of the children, unless the buildings were properly warmed and ventilated, the committee entered into a contract for the erection of an apparatus for the purpose, the expense of which was to be, not £1500 or £1600, but £650—(hear, hear)—part of which had been paid to the contractor in the year, the balance to be paid when the apparatus should be satisfactorily tested. (Hear, hear.) The statement that public confidence in the charity was declining, and that many subscribers had withdrawn their names, the committee answered by the fact that the number of annual subscribers, which was the true test of public confidence, was greater than at any previous period in the history of the charity (cheers); and that the receipts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last were upwards of £600 more than for any previous half-year. (Cheers.)—The report was adopted.

DEANS OF CATHEDRALS AND HEADS OF COLLEGES.—According to a recent act of Parliament (13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 98) it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the passing of the act to the deanery of any cathedral church to hold the office of head ruler of any college or hall within either the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or the office of provost of Eton College, or of warden of Winchester College, or of master of the Charter-house, together with his deanery. This enactment is not to apply to the Dean of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, as chief ruler of the college there maintained. Heads of colleges in the universities are not to hold cathedral preferment, except in cases where benefices or cathedral preferments may be permanently attached to or form part of the endowment of the office. The act is entitled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the holding of Benefices in Plurality."

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE, &c.—An extensive robbery took place last Sunday night, at the premises of Mr. Travell, pawnbroker and silversmith, Long-row, Nottingham. The manner in which the thieves effected an entrance to the premises is exceedingly remarkable. It appears that at eight o'clock in the evening all was secure. One of Mr. Travell's young men sleeps upon the premises, and remained undisturbed during the whole of the night. Upon leaving his room, however, on Monday morning, he perceived, by numerous trinkets being scattered about several of the apartments, that robbers had been in the premises. He accordingly raised an alarm, and it ultimately appeared that the thieves had effected an entrance through the back of the premises; that the pavement of the back yard had been taken up, so as to admit of the body of a man; and that after the robbers had arrived in the back yard, with the use of "jemmies" and crowbars the door leading to the shop had been forced open. Amongst the property stolen are seventy gold and silver watches, three or four dozen of silver table, dessert, and tea-spoons, three dozen of gold wedding-rings, a quantity of ladies' fancy gold chains, a number of gold Albert guards, fancy gold rings, gold shirt-studs, silver sugar-bows, and a great variety of other valuable articles of jewellery, &c. The value of the stolen property amounts to several hundred pounds, but at present cannot be correctly ascertained. Immediately after the discovery of the robbery, the Nottingham police were on the alert, but as yet no clue has been obtained as to the parties implicated in the affair.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—Monday being the forty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the occasion was duly celebrated at Portsmouth. A grand field-day took place on Southsea Common, at which the whole of the troops in garrison were present, consisting of three companies of Royal Artillery, one company of Royal Sappers and Miners; the 28th, 50th, and 82nd Regiments; the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines, and a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery. The Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., commanded the troops, and his Lordship was attended by a brilliant staff. The movements that were gone through were those usual to a "field-day." In the naval department, the Port-Admiral's flag-ship, the old *Victory*, was dressed out with garlands of laurel and evergreen; and in the evening Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel, Bart., gave a grand dinner and ball to a large number of naval and military officers and others, at his official residence, in the dockyard, in commemoration of the day.

HEREFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent this county in Parliament, in the room of Mr. Bailey, deceased, took place on Friday week, when Mr. Booker, a gentleman who possesses considerable property in the neighbouring county of Glamorgan, was returned on Protectionist principles.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT KENDAL BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.—The man charged with the extraordinary attack upon the Rev. Luchian McIntosh, at Shaw's Temperance Hotel, Kendal, noticed last week, has been tried at the Westmorland Michaelmas Sessions, Kendal. He gave his name Charles Montgomery, but his real name is Charles Vem, from Carlisle. He has been sentenced by the bench to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, including one month's solitary confinement.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT AYLESFORD.—We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Betts, of Preston Hall, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the severe injury sustained by the recent fall from his horse in the park, by which some fragments of the glass of his spectacles were forced into his left eye. Mr. Betts's sufferings were, for some days, very acute, but it is now hoped that all danger of permanent injury to the sight is removed.

THE DORSETSHIRE LABOURERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—At the quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Dorset, held at Dorchester on Tuesday last, the report of the chaplain of the gaol was read in open court, and which contained the following startling facts under the head "Statistics of Crime."—After congratulating the county upon the decrease of crime during the past year, amounting to at least 26 per cent., it states, "That there had been 828 committals during the present year. Out of 828, into whose religious and moral condition he had closely inquired, I find that 267 had never attended any place of Divine worship, either in the churches of the Establishment or dissenting chapels, and 368 had never learnt to read. Out of 749 who could repeat the Lord's Prayer, 386 had not the slightest notion of its meaning; and out of 622 who could repeat the Apostle's Creed, 137, or nearly one-sixth part, had no knowledge of the nature, the work, or even the name of Christ."

A JURYMEN.—At a recent quarter-sessions, held, not in one of the middle counties, a girl with a child in her arms was indicted for stealing some sugar. The case was clear and plain, and the foreman of the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy! The chairman, rather unadvisedly, begged to ask "upon what grounds," as reasons are not always very satisfactory with gentlemen of the petty jury, when from the other end of the row up jumped a hero, and said, "Because, sir, we didn't think she done it!" The poor chairman sat in amazement, and the Court in a roar of laughter. Nothing like a "unanimous jury."—*Western Flying Post.*

ORGAN IN A UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An organ has been introduced into the new United Presbyterian place of worship in Shamrock-street, Glasgow, which has been built on speculation. It was at first thought the ministers would decline to officiate if there was to be an organ performance; but it is now a regular accompaniment to the psalmody, with the additional aid of a choir.

AQUATIC RENCOUNTER.—One day last week, in the beautiful sheet of water, Hatheron Lake, Lichfield-street, Walsall, a novel encounter was witnessed. A goose, while its beak was under water, was seized by a pike, and a struggle for life ensued: the poor goose was seen to go under water several times and come back, only the body being visible, its head not rising above the surface, till at last it sank altogether, a prey, no doubt, to its ravenous assailant.

THE WRECK OF THE "SUPERB."—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CAPTAIN AND MATE.—On Tuesday Mr. John Prialux and Mr. John Fleming were presented before the Royal Court, Jersey, by the constable of St. Helier, in consequence of the report of Centenier Chevalier, which was read by the Attorney-General, detailing the circumstances of the wreck of the steamer *Superb*. The Attorney-General then filed the accusation against the accused, who were admitted out on bail; Mr. P. G. Prialux being security for Mr. John Fleming.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR AT NORTHAMPTON.—The house of Miss Dumbleton, a lady of fortune, residing at Northampton, was burglariously entered at two o'clock on Sunday morning last. Access was obtained through the kitchen window, at the back of the premises. After ransacking the lower rooms, the burglar, disguising himself by putting on a coat and hat which he found in the hall, proceed up-stairs, and entered the bedroom of Mr. W. Davis, a young gentleman who, with his sister, was staying in the house. Mr. Davis, suddenly aroused from sleep, and observing a fellow at his bedside, demanded what business he had there, at the same time endeavouring to free himself from the clothes. On perceiving this, the villain held up a carrier's knife, and swore if he did not lie still he would soon quiet him. In a moment Mr. Davis sprang from the bed, rushed upon the scoundrel, and by a sudden effort succeeded in getting hold of the knife. A desperate struggle ensued, when Mr. Davis threw the fellow on the floor, and fell heavily upon him. The noise alarmed the ladies, who opened the windows and called for the police. In a short time several came to the spot, but could not be let into the house, as the fellow had put all the keys in his pocket. Eventually they entered by the window forced by the burglar, and took him into custody, Mr. Davis having pinned him to the ground until their arrival.

DARING ROBBERY AT STAFFORD.—The house of Mr. Woolley, baker and confectioner, of Stafford, was entered between six and half-past seven o'clock on Sunday evening last, during the absence of the family at chapel, by means of a false key. The thieves broke open some drawers in a bureau, and took from them a £5 note of the Stafford Bank, five guineas, about seven sovereigns, £15 in silver, a silver florin, and an old five-shilling piece, amounting in the whole to about £35. A watch, some silver spoons, and other articles, which were in the room, were left untouched. The police have been endeavouring to trace the thieves, but at present without success.

DESTRUCTION OF A FACTORY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The greater portion of the manufactory of Messrs. Allen, Houghton, and Brother, spinners and manufacturers, of Warrington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The fire commenced in the second story of the spinning department, which is six stories in height, and facing the Savings-bank, in Butter-market-street. The fire-bell was immediately rung, and, by the exertions of the firemen and the people, several engines were at the place in a few minutes; but, so furious was the fire, that the heat was too intense to allow them to get within good working distance of the building; and, could they have done so, the progress of the flames was too rapid for the exertions of the men to be of much use upon that chief part of the mill, and therefore their engines were directed, without delay, to the saving of the surrounding and neighbouring buildings. The intense heat very soon broke nearly all the windows of the Savings-bank, on the opposite side of a twelve-yard street; the paint was melted, and the frames were smoking to such a degree that they would have been on fire in a few minutes, but for the exertions of the brigade, who contrived, with great difficulty, from the heat, to throw water upon them. The whole of the spinning-mill was in one blaze of fire so quickly, that within half an hour the entire roof fell in with a terrible crash, carrying all the floors and spinning machinery with it to the bottom. The side walls then fell, leaving the two ends standing apparently in fearful danger of falling—that on the east upon some dwelling-houses, which had by this time been emptied of their inhabitants, with nearly all their furniture; and that at the west end, upon the engine-house; which latter, and a large building full of machinery and goods, beyond it, were saved by the energies of the firemen and numerous other people, who gave their assistance in the most energetic manner. A large weaving shed, within a very few yards, on the south side, containing many hundred looms, was also saved by similar exertions. The time when the fire commenced was just when the working people were returning to their labour after dinner. Many of them, chiefly boys, had reached the top room, and their usual means of exit was cut off; but all of them slid down as they best could, and going last himself, the rope broke with him, letting him fall from a great height, by which he is very dangerously injured. Another, in jumping out, fell upon the spike of an iron palisade, by which he was so much hurt that he is since dead. For some months to come about 200 people will be thrown out of work, but the weavers will resume work in a few days.



NEW CATTLE-MARKET, READING.

READING CATTLE-MARKET.

THE establishment of a mart for the sale of cattle in the borough of Reading has been for many years the anxious desire of a great number of the inhabitants of the town, and the breeders and dealers in the surrounding neighbourhood. A public Company has been established to carry out this desirable object; and having obtained their act in the last session of Parliament, advertised in August last for plans. The committee unanimously selected the plan designed by Mr. B. Clacy, architect, of Reading.

The site chosen is a large meadow adjoining the Great Western and Berks and Hants Railways, on the northern side of Reading, with an entrance to the Market close to the station-road. The meadow being subject to floods, the whole area of the Market is to be raised with chalk above flood level. The Market is divided into two separate parts, for the fat stock and lean stock. The Fat Stock Market is arranged to accommodate 150 fat beasts, 2000 sheep, 150 calves, and 500 pigs. The area of the Lean Stock Market embraces 2½ acres of pasture land. The whole fitting-up of the Markets is to be of wrought iron. The calf pens will be roofed over with corrugated zinc, supported on iron columns. The entrance-gates are to be 16 feet wide, forming a segment of a circle on the plan, and are to slide on rollers into a void space, in curved walls of entrances. There is a small lodge for toll-takers at each entrance to the at and Lean Stock Markets.

The first brick was laid by Mr. Haslam, chairman of the committee, on Friday, the 4th inst., in the presence of the officers and some friends of the undertaking. The men engaged on the preparatory works were liberally regaled by the contractors, and accompanied the ceremony with several hearty cheers. A few of the friends dined together after the ceremony.

The earthwork is being executed by Messrs. Orton and Son. The whole of the contract is taken by Messrs. Barnes and Turner, of Reading, at £1600. The works are proceeding with great rapidity, and are to be completed by the 23rd of November, preparatory to the great Christmas Markets.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEST BROMPTON.

THIS Church was consecrated on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, by the Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of London. It is in the form of a cross, and is from the design of George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., under whose superintendence the whole has been carried out. It is situated in the western part of the Brompton district, in the parish of Kensington; and the expense has been provided for by the joint contributions of the Church Commissioners, public subscription, and by the Rev. H. J. Swale, the Perpetual Curate, a large part of the funds being provided by the minister.

The building is completed with the exception of the tower, which is ultimately to carry an octagon lantern and spire.

The principal dimensions are as follow:—Nave, 86 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 46 feet high to ridge of roof. The tower is 17 feet square inside, carried on four

massive arches, with clustered columns and richly carved capitals. The transept measures 81 feet in length by 26 feet wide; the chancel is 23 feet by 20 feet 6 inches in width.

An organ, built by Mr. Bishop, occupies part of the north transept. The walls are of stone; the chancel is paved with Minton's tiles; the other parts of the floor with ordinary tiles, of black, red, and buff colours. The seats are open, and of deal, stained and varnished. The pulpit, font, and sedilia are of stone, well carved and of good design. The coloured decorations are the work of Mr. W. H. Rogers, and give much satisfaction: they consist mainly of illuminated copies of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments; and a bright diaper under the east window, and at the back of sedilia. Two of the chancel windows are already filled with memorial windows of painted glass; the great east window is shortly to be filled in a similar manner: this will be by Hardman; those already executed are by Powell. The Church contains accommodation for 750 persons; the district, however, has, we believe, nearly 4000 inhabitants.

The ceremonial of consecration was conducted with the usual observances, a large attendance of the clergy of the neighbouring districts assisting on the occasion; and the Church was filled to overflowing.

OPERATION OF THE ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the American papers which have been received this week, we give the following gleanings on this subject:—At Harrodsburg, Kentucky, two negroes have been shot while attempting an escape, and the following has reached us by the *Western Magnetic Telegraph*, from Bedford, Pennsylvania:—"Ten runaway slaves from Virginia, who lost their way on the ridge of the Alleghenies, eight miles from this place, were discovered yesterday, and attacked by the Pennsylvanians. During the *mêlée* two of the slaves were wounded, one mortally and the other dangerously. These were captured this morning. Six of the party sought shelter in a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife. The clothes of the fugitives were very ragged, and nearly torn off their backs from coming in contact with trees, in their endeavour to escape unseen. The woman of the hut supplied the outcasts plentifully with food, while the husband procured assistance, and captured them. He received a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for their recovery. The remaining two have, up to this time, eluded all attempts to arrest them, and are doubtless concealed somewhere hereabouts. They are closely watched by Pennsylvanians, who are eager to obtain the reward offered for them." "A telegraphic despatch announces that great excitement prevails in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, occasioned by the appearance of two men from the South, who are after a beautiful creole, the wife of a Mr. Evans, and who, they say, is a runaway slave. 'If she is discovered,' adds the correspondent, 'it will hardly be possible for them to take her, the feeling is so strong against them.'" At Pittsburg, anti-slave-law meetings have been held, and escaping slaves have passed through that city in considerable numbers for the British provinces. There are several hundred fugitive slaves residing in Boston, where it is probable those who remain will be protected. At any rate, attempts to seize them would endanger the public peace. Over one hundred fugitive slaves, who lived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have escaped to Canada. The carrying of this new bill into active operation is pregnant with difficulty, danger, and injustice. The fugitives are all armed, and most of them declare that they will sacrifice their lives rather than their liberty.

CARLISLE MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.

THE Gas-works of the Carlisle Gas-light and Coke Company have just been transferred to the Corporation of that city; and, to commemorate the transaction, the Company have presented the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens a splendid Gold Chain and badge, to be worn by their chief magistrate during his year of office. The present Mayor, the first to wear these new insignia, is Joseph Rome, Esq.



MAYORALTY CHAIN FOR THE CORPORATION OF CARLISLE.

The Chain consists of 52 links, and is 42 inches in length: attached is a Badge, with the arms of the city of Carlisle enamelled in proper colours. The value of the Chain and Badge is £200. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), 156, New Bond-street, London.

LATEST FROM SIR JOHN ROSS.—EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF CARRIER PIGEONS.—We have learned from a private source, that, on Friday week last, two of the carrier pigeons taken with him when he left the Port of Ayr, and some of which were to be despatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove-cot which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand, arrived within a short time of each other, but neither of them, we regret to be informed, conveyed anything in the shape of letter or note of any description. One of them, indeed, which had had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated—it having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is, of course, uncertain, but taking into consideration the well-known powers of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countryman. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable incident. We do not recollect any parallel to it. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be far short of 2000 miles, and as they travel by sight and not by scent, the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated, in the last accounts received of him, to have been at that time all alive, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—*North British Mail*.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS.—A new statute, cap. 104, published last week (16 Law T. 48), extends the law relating to the Copyright of Designs. It enacts that designs may be registered provisionally for one year, and that such registration shall give to the proprietor all the protections afforded by the Registry of Designs Act. The exhibition of such designs is not to defeat the copyright, but articles to which it is applied are not to be sold. The Board of Trade is empowered to grant a further extension for six months. The 6th section directs the registrar to register any sculpture, &c., within the protection of the Sculpture Copyright Acts; and any person copying such registered sculpture, model, &c., is to be liable to a penalty of £30, to be recovered under the provisions of the Registry of Designs Act. The Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright in ornamental designs registered under the Designs Acts, 1842, for not more than three years, and it is to make orders from time to time for regulating the registration of designs. The registrar may dispense with drawings in certain cases. Books and documents in the Designs-office are not to be removed without a judge's order. A judge of any of the superior courts may order copies of documents to be furnished for the purpose of being given in evidence. The provisions of the Designs Act, 1842, are extended to this act, when not expressly repealed or repugnant.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEST BROMPTON, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH.

Our Engravings represent the exterior and the interior of this unassuming parish Church, which her Majesty frequents when staying at her marine residence of Osborne.

Whippingham Church is but a short distance from Osborne, a little from the main road between East Cowes and Newport, and in its exterior is devoid of beauty, its architectural features being extremely plain. It is cruciform in plan, having a nave, chancel, and transepts. The mouldings to the windows are extremely simple; and, in lieu of pinnacles with rich crockets and finials at the angles and gables of this building, there are unadorned obelisks of plain stone. So unornamented, in fact, is the architectural character of Whippingham Church, that it would be almost impossible from them to fix the date of the erection of any part. There are some fragments of stone, let into the wall on the north side, bearing very rude sculpture, from their style evidently of very remote antiquity; from which we might almost infer that there had been a structure here at an earlier period than the character of the present Church would indicate. The Church has a square tower, from which rises an octagonal spire, the surface of which is sculptured like fishes' scales. The interior of the Church is as simple as the exterior, there being no enrichment to the arches or windows, or decorations to the roof. There are galleries in the transepts; their fronts of the plainest description, as far as the panelling is concerned, and they are supported on slender shafts. The pulpit is placed at the junction of the chancel and the nave, and is supported by slight columns on one side, and the stairs on the other, thus allowing a free passage under the pulpit into the chancel. The seat occupied by her Majesty is on the south side of the Church, and may be distinguished in our Engraving by the dark curtain drawn around it. There are several mural tablets in the Church, of the usual character of modern cenotaphs. The Rev. Mr. Protheroe is the incumbent of Whippingham.

CARISBROOKE CHURCH.—A Correspondent writes from Catstow, near Oxford:—"I lately had an opportunity of seeing Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. The chapel is a modern building, compared to some parts of the Castle, and I should suppose it to have been erected about the beginning of the last century. I was sorry to see that it was fast going to decay: a considerable space over the pulpit and reading-desk is exposed to the weather at all times, the slating being off the roof: the sounding-board, too, has fallen on the ground. If the chapel were immediately attended to, I should think about £100 would place it in tolerable repair. I was informed it was Government property, and, probably, this may meet the eye of some gentlemen who have power and influence to see it put into good repair."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Some days since, an address, signed by upwards of a thousand graduates of the University of Oxford, was transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishop of Oxford, on the subjects of the Royal Supremacy and the recent judgement of the Privy Council. The Archbishop has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Oxford acknowledging its receipt. His Grace says:—"An address has reached me, through your Lordship's hands, signed by a large body of Oxford graduates, on the subject of the present constitution of the Court of Appeal in matters ecclesiastical. Such an address is entitled to grave and respectful consideration, both from the names appended to it, and from the subject to which it refers. I cannot, however, see grounds for the apprehension expressed by the subscribers, that the doctrines of our Church are exposed to danger, either from the constitution of the Judicial Committee, or from the decision at which they arrived in the case recently brought before them. It would certainly be desirable that a large proportion of the judges should be taken from the ecclesiastical members of our Church, if the settlement of doctrine were involved in their decisions. But, happily, this case needs not to be provided for. Our doctrines and our formularies were settled at the Reformation, and the agreement or disagreement of these with any opinions which may become matter of inquiry is a question well suited to the habits of the Judicial Committee as now existing. And having assisted at their recent deliberations, I feel bound to bear witness to the patient investigation which the question received, and the earnest desire of the members of the Committee to pronounce such a sentence as should be in accordance, both in letter and spirit, with our Articles and Formularies. But I beg to assure the subscribers to the address, that they cannot be more anxious than myself to maintain the doctrines of the Church inviolate; and that I shall always, by God's grace, employ any influence which my station may afford me in promoting such measures as may appear likely to contribute to that end."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deaneries:* The Very Rev. Edward N. Hoare, to Waterford; the Very Rev. Viscount Mountmorris, to Achonry. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. Charles Herbert, Rector of Burslem, Staffordshire, to Newcastle. *Rectories:* The Rev. Richard Fortman Burton, to Treborough, Somersetshire; the Rev. W. S. Bucknill, to Stretton Baskerville, Warwickshire; the Rev. S. Holmes, to North Gray, Kent. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Wise, to Offchurch, Warwickshire; the Rev. Edward Russell Orwood, to All



WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Saints and St. Peter's, Maldon, Essex; the Rev. R. N. Blaker, to Ifield, Sussex; the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan, to Dunholme, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. Williams, to Burnham; the Rev. H. Holmes, to St. Anne's, Wandsworth; the Rev. G. P. Bennett, to White Notley, Essex. The Rev. F. Barlow Guy, to the Headship of the College recently established at Bradfield, near Reading, Berks, in connexion with the parish church.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. G. Poingdestre, from the attendants of the daily service at St. Matthew's, Millbrook; the Rev. John Stephen Hall, from the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury; the Rev. G. W. Hutchins, late curate of Chew-Magna with Dundry, Somerset, from the parishioners.

TRINITY CHURCH, HAVERSTOCK HILL, ST. PANCRA.—This church was opened on Sunday, after consecration, under the incumbency of the Rev. D. Laing, M.A., who, with the committee, has made himself responsible for £4000, which it is trusted public liberality will make good.

BRISTOL CHURCH UNION.—The Rev. G. A. Denison has announced that he intends to press a motion, of which he has given notice, at the ensuing general meeting, November 11, which will raise the whole question of making, at the time, some further statement of principles substantially agreeing with that contained in Mr. Palmer's paper, as a basis for a plan of general co-operation in behalf of the Church of England; and that, if defeated in the meeting, he intends to call for a poll of the whole Union.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.—From a circular letter just issued by the Bishop of Llandaff, it appears that 17 parishes in Glamorganshire, containing 104,124 inhabitants, have church room only for 7416. In 13 parishes in Monmouthshire, in which there are 81,152 persons, church room is provided only for 10,496. The population of Merthyr Tydvil amounts to 50,000, with accommodation only for 2500; that of Bedwellty to 22,413, with provision only for 2003. The number of clergymen labouring in

these populous parishes is lamentably disproportionate to the exigencies of the case, and the bishop will hold a meeting of the gentry and clergy of the diocese at Bridgend, on the 29th of October, and at Newport on the 31st, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may be deemed best calculated to remedy the existing evils. His Lordship further states that her Majesty has been pleased to contribute £100 towards the object of church extension in the diocese; that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has encouraged him to proceed; and the Right Hon. Lord John Russell has desired him, if any subscription is set on foot, to put down his name for £50.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE OLD MARKET-HOUSE, ASHBURTON.

ASHBURTON, Devon, anciently called Aisbertone, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Brietric, and at the Conquest to Gudael de Totnais. It



THE OLD MARKET-HOUSE, AT ASHBURTON, DEVON.

appears by "Doomsday Book" to have then been part of the demesne of the Crown, being therein described as "Terra Regis." It was subsequently annexed to the see of Exeter; in 1310, Bishop Stapledon procured a charter, in the reign of Edward II., for a market and fairs, and it was made a "Stannary Town" by charter of Edward III., in 1328, being then noted for mines of tin and copper, which abound in the neighbourhood. Henry IV., in the third year of his reign, granted a charter whereby "the men of the manor of Aisbertone, which is ancient demesne of our Crown," should be free from paying toll throughout the kingdom. It belonged to the Crown in the time of Charles I., as that King granted the manor to his son, Prince Charles, when he created him Prince of Wales; after various changes it came into possession of Lord Clinton, who is one of the Lords of the manor, has considerable property in the parish, and is proprietor of the market.

The ancient Market-house, delineated in the above Engraving, appears to have been erected in the fourteenth century, from various old records, and the date of the charter as granted in 1310. The building, which is in a dilapidated state, is built principally of timber, the chief part being of oak; it is about 120 feet in length, and consists of two stories, the lower forming throughout its length arches of woodwork, used for the butchers' shambles and vegetables; the upper one for the corn-market and the clock. It stands in the centre of the town, at the lower end of North-street: the open space in front was formerly used for bull-baiting and other sports, from which it is generally denominated the "Bull-ring." The judges of those sports being seated in the opening, under the clock turret. During the Civil War, on the arrival of the Parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, on their march westward, in January, 1646, the old building was used as a storehouse for baggage, arms, &c.; the General taking up his quarters at the Mermaid Inn, opposite the market which house has still its arched entrances and spacious hall.

A new and commodious market-place being just erected, at the expense of



INTERIOR OF WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Lord Clinton, the quaint old market will shortly be taken down; and, previous to its demolition, is well worth a visit of all lovers of antiquity.

The town was a borough in the 26th of Edward I., and returned two members, John Pope and William Titela, the 25th May, 1298, for the Parliament at York. John Dunning, the celebrated lawyer and first Lord Ashburton, was born here. Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, and the late Mr. Gifford, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, were also natives of the town.

The town is situated about a mile from the river Dart, which has long been celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN THOMAS LORD STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

This venerable and respected nobleman died on the 22nd instant, at Alderley Park, Cheshire, in the 84th year of his age. The branches of the illustrious family from which he descended, sprang from the marriage of Sir John Stanley, Knight, of Wee-wee, third son of Thomas Lord Stanley, K.G., of Knowsley, by Joan Gonsill, his wife, grand-daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, by the Lady Elizabeth de Bohun, great grand-daughter of King Edward I. In 1660, the chief of the house, Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, was created a baronet, and from him that title passed in course of time to his descendant, Sir John Thomas Stanley, who was eventually raised to the Peerage in May, 1839, and was the nobleman whose death we record.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley (born the 26th November, 1766, the eldest son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, 6th Bart., by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, Esq., of Penrhos, co. Anglesey), married 11th October, 1796, Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd, daughter of John, first Earl of Sheffield, and had issue seven daughters, five of whom married, and two sons, viz. Edward John, Lord Eddisbury, late M.P. for Cheshire, who now succeeds to the Barony of Stanley of Alderley, and William Owen, late M.P. for Anglesey.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

His Lordship, who was next brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Waterford, died on the 18th inst., in the Regent's Park Barracks. He was born 2nd December, 1812, the second son of Henry De La Poer, second Marquis, by Susanna his wife, only daughter and heir of George Earl of Tyrconnel. At an early age he entered the army as Cornet in the 1st Life Guards, and remained in that regiment up to the period of his death, then holding a Captain's commission.

By his Lordship's decease, his only and younger brother, the Rev. Lord John Beresford, Rector of Barronstown, becomes next in succession to the Peerage honours of this distinguished family.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EPHRAIM GEORGE STANNUS, C.B.

The death of this gallant officer, who held the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, occurred there on the 21st inst., in the 67th year of his age. Sir Ephraim entered the East India Company's service in 1799, attained the commission of Captain in 1811, and became full Colonel in 1829. The local rank of Major-General was conferred on him in 1833, the year after he received Knighthood.

THE REV. DR. THACKERAY.

THE REV. GEORGE THACKERAY, D.D., F.R.S., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, was born at Harrow, in 1777. He came of a learned and scholarly family. His grandfather was head-master of Harrow School; his father was an eminent physician resident at Windsor, and the favourite medical attendant of George III. The future Provost received his earlier education at Eton; and, after acquiring distinction there, went to King's College, Cambridge. Here he took his degree of B.A. in 1802, and of M.A. in 1805; and, in 1805, also, he was made a Fellow of the college. He was shortly afterwards appointed one of the Assistant-Masters of Eton, where he remained until he was chosen, in 1814, Provost of King's College, on the decease of Dr. Sumner. He was created B.D. in 1813, and D.D. in 1814 (by Royal mandate) on his election to the provostship. The same year he served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Thackeray held the appointment of Chaplain in Ordinary to George III. and his successors, including her present Majesty. He was a most erudite classical scholar, and had the reputation of having effected great improvements in the University examinations, and the course of study there. Dr. Thackeray was also an eminent naturalist; his collection and library in connexion with natural history are reputed (as private ones) to rank among, even if they are not, the best in England. This learned and excellent divine had for some years prior to his decease suffered from an internal complaint, which latterly incapacitated him from taking an active part in the administration of the affairs of the College, and which eventually proved fatal to him. He died at his residence, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, on the 21st instant, aged 73. By his wife, who was a Miss Cotton, and whom he survived, he leaves an only daughter, the sole heiress of his great wealth.

SIR WILLIAM FREMANTLE, G.C.H.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM HENRY FREMANTLE, G.C.H., was the youngest son of John Fremantle, Esq., of Aston Abbot, in the county of Buckingham. He was born on the 28th December, 1766, and, entering the army early in life, attained the rank of a Captain of Infantry; and, in 1782, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Wellington being an Aide-de-camp to his Excellency at the same time. Mr. Fremantle's services were, however, soon converted to the Civil department of the State. He succeeded to the post of private secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant Buckingham, and his next appointment was that of Deputy to his Grace, when the Duke became Teller of the Exchequer.

In 1806, on the formation of the Grenville and Grey Administration, Mr. Fremantle was nominated joint Secretary of the Treasury, and entered the House of Commons, of which he continued a member until 1827, having represented Buckingham in several Parliaments. Throughout this period he was steadily attached to the party represented by Lord Grenville, Mr. Horner, Mr. Wynne, and Lord Temple. In 1822, when the Grenville party joined the Government of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Fremantle was made Commissioner of the India Board and a Privy Councillor. In 1826, Mr. Fremantle was selected by George IV. to fill the office of Treasurer of the Household; and he also received from the King the honour of Knighthood, with the Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover. Sir William Fremantle was likewise Treasurer of the Household under William IV., and also Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park. Under her present Majesty he relinquished the Treasury, but retained the Deputy-Rangership. Much of his time was devoted to the effectual improvement of the Park, even to the period of his death, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Sir William Fremantle married, in 1797, the only daughter of Sir J. Elwil, Bart., and widow of Felton Lionel Hervey, Esq., by whom (who died in 1841) he had no issue. Sir William died at his seat, Hally Grove, Windsor Park, on the 19th instant.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF THE MAIL BETWEEN WOLVERHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.—Some clue has been obtained within the last few days to the missing bag of which the mail cart was lately robbed on the Wednesday-road. During the last week attempts were made to negotiate two of the banker's bills which formed part of the contents of the bag, and the persons who made these daring attempts have been taken into custody, one at Stourbridge and the other at Birmingham.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The steam-ship *Diana*, from Harlingen, has brought 455 pigs as part of her cargo, which is fully if not more than double the quantity of this description of live stock that has ever been brought from the Continent on one occasion. The same vessel brought the large number of 164 beasts, 38 calves, 530 sheep, and other productions of Holland; and the *Magnet*, from Amsterdam, has brought the largest number of sheep ever brought from the Dutch capital as part of her cargo, comprising 1133 of this description of cattle, also the produce of Holland.

On Saturday a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce was held at Liverpool, to consider the propriety of applying to Parliament for an alteration in the constitution of the dock trust of Liverpool, with the view of defeating the proposed levy of rates on the property now administered by the trust. After much discussion, it was resolved, by a majority, to proceed to Parliament for a bill for the purpose intended.

A VALUABLE PICTURE.—A picture painted on wood, and purchased by M. Campanari, at a public sale-room in London, in 1648, where it was sold as the portrait of an Abbot, by Le Brozino, has been examined by the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, to whose judgment it was submitted by the purchaser, and unanimously recognised as the work of Michael Angelo, and as representing the illustrious Marchesa de Pescara, Vittoria Colonna.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Charbonnel, arrived in that city on the 21st ult., and took possession of his cathedral the next day. He is a French emigrant of the last revolution, about fifty years of age. A brother of his, a member of the National Assembly, was shot dead at the barricades of Paris during the struggle of July, 1848. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canada died in Quebec on the 4th inst.

THE BURGLARY AT MR. HOLFORD'S, IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

On Monday, William Dyson was brought up on remand on this charge, at the Marylebone Police-office. A crowd of the curious assembled on the occasion.

Captain Ryder Burton (a friend of Mr. Holford) was present, and mentioned to the magistrate (Mr. Broughton) the fact of his premises having within the last two or three weeks been broken into and a carriage belonging to him carried off, which vehicle, however, he fortunately recovered.

The prisoner appeared very low-spirited, and much more pale and dejected than he did upon the first examination.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner, to whom the gaze of every one present was directed): You are charged with having burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of James Holford, Esq., and taken away part of an ornamental and other property. (To Lockerby, 180 S): What further evidence have you to give in this case?—Lockerby: None, your worship, at present. We wish for a little more time, in order to afford us an opportunity of apprehending other parties.

Mr. Broughton: Has there been any reward offered.—Lockerby: No, sir.

Inspector Champneys remarked that, from certain circumstances which had already transpired, arising out of the activity and judicious management of the officers employed in the case, the Commissioners of Police were desirous of having a remand.

Lockerby said he had no doubt that others connected with the party would be in custody in a few days. One of them had, it was quite certain, been severely wounded, and he must have obtained the assistance of a medical man.

The double-barrelled pistol, with the spring bayonet attached thereto, and with which Mr. Paul, the butler, armed himself, was produced, as was also the hat left behind by the burglar supposed to have been killed. These articles were examined with much curiosity by several gentlemen who sat near the magistrate during the proceedings.

The magistrate had some conversation with Mr. Paul and Lockerby in an under tone; and, from what transpired, it was deemed necessary for the ends of justice, without going any more into the matter at present, to remand the prisoner till Monday next.

He was then removed to the House of Detention. A great crowd assembled to witness his departure. It has been ascertained that for some time he kept a low lodging-house, the resort of thieves and the lowest description of prostitutes, and that he was also connected with a gang tried about two years ago for the murder of Mr. Bellchambers in Westminster.

It is understood that, prior to the next examination of Dyson, some of his supposed accomplices in guilt will be apprehended, and evidence of a strongly criminatory nature be produced against them.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY IN THE STRAND.—A burglary, the audacity of which is perfectly astounding, considering the great excitement caused by the late numerous robberies in town and country still continues, was committed on Tuesday morning at a large jeweller's and silversmith's, in the Strand, when property to the amount of between £2000 and £3000 was stolen. The house in which the robbery was committed is on the left side of the Craven Hotel, Strand, directly facing the Golden Cross coachway, and the shop from which the valuable property has been abstracted belongs to Messrs. Clapham and Williams, silversmiths and jewellers, one of the oldest established houses in the Strand. The hour at which the robbers entered is supposed to be about three o'clock, but how an entry was effected there is not the slightest circumstance to show. The property stolen is diamonds of immense value, and other precious stones, which were not set, also a great number of rings and watches.

There is no doubt but that plate was the desideratum with the burglars, as Messrs. Williams and Clapham are celebrated for their massive plate services; but, fortunately, in this they were disappointed, as the greatest portion was removed from the front shop into an inner shop, and there safely encased in an iron-bound chest. The whole of the articles abstracted might be placed in a man's pocket. The robbery was first discovered about seven o'clock in the morning, when the shopman came as usual. To his astonishment the right door was ajar, slightly fixed, and on pushing it open he discovered that the carpet and chairs had evidently been removed from the position in which he had left them the previous evening, about ten o'clock, when everything was safe. The door he found open had been bolted on the inside. He immediately raised an alarm, and calling for the constable on the beat, they instituted a search, but, of course, the robbers had fled. Information was at once given at Whitehall, also at Bow-street, and from the latter place Inspector Dodd hastened to the spot. He made all the necessary inquiries, and then despatched Sergeants Thompson and West to take charge of the affair. Inspectors Lund and Shaw, the two detective officers, have also made an examination of the premises, and already have attached suspicion to two parties. They are, however, determined not to be too hurried in their suspicions, lest they might be mistaken, and the guilty parties consequently escape. The indefatigable officers are quite satisfied, from the clue which they have already discovered, that they will be able to place the delinquents at the bar of justice before many days have passed.

The following is a portion of the valuable property taken; but, until the whole of the stock books are looked over by Messrs. Clapham and Williams, they are perfectly ignorant of the total loss they have sustained by this daring burglary:—250 gold rings, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c.; 120 gold keeper rings; 130 gold signet rings, onyx and carnelians; 90 gold and silver watches; 80 gold fobs and chains; 15 single stone diamond rings; and a large number of valuable bracelets, and other jewellery. Since the robbery, the Commissioners of Police have issued a number of handbills, guarding housekeepers against leaving their street-doors open, and also to be on their guard when strangers are waiting in their passages. Extra iron-bound shutters are being fixed at many of the silversmiths in the Strand.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—It may be interesting to your readers to know the result of two large specimens of Californian Gold, lately mentioned in your Journal. Both lumps have been broken up: that engraved in your Journal for August 31 only yielded £354—it was supposed to contain gold to the amount of £400. The specimen mentioned last week, for which the owner refused my offer of £720, has only yielded £660. The cause of the error in their supposed value arises from the great amount of silver which is found combined with the Californian gold when in lumps; and these specimens contained two ounces of silver to the pound of gold. The value of silver is sixty shillings a pound, and gold £45. It is singular that the dust and small pieces from the same district should be so much purer. Your obedient servant, JAMES TENNANT. 149, Strand.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Acted on by the abundance of money and investments arising from the payments of the dividends, the English market at the beginning of the week displayed much buoyancy. Consols quoted 97½ on Monday, and on Tuesday advanced to 97¾ for time, until noon, when several sales of Consols and Reduced caused a momentary flatness. The market was again heavy on Wednesday, some apprehensions existing that the gradual fall in the exchanges might ultimately tend to an outflow of gold. But on Thursday a rapid decline occurred, in consequence of the proposed active interference by France and Russia in the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. Consols were sold at 97; an improvement of ½ per cent. afterwards being quoted. Exchequer Bills have advanced to 68 7/8, and are now about 69. In the heavy stocks the fluctuations have been relative. At the close of the week the market was still heavy, the following prices being the last quoted:—Bank Stock, 211; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 98½; Long Anns., to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7 11-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 86 pm; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 69 pm; Small, June, 70 pm.

In the Foreign Market, the principal fluctuations have been in Mexican and Peruvian, both closing lower than Monday's quotations. Mexican has ranged from 32 to 34 for the Account to 31½, and Peruvian has declined from 82 to 81½, having been done at 80½; Russian Stock on Wednesday declining about one per cent. The following is an extract of a letter received by the Committee of Spanish-American Bondholders from their agents at Bogota, Messrs. Powles, Wilson, and Co., dated 13th September, and relating to the "Treasury Bills" lately issued by the New Grenadian Government for the dividends in arrears:—"The Bonds (i.e. the above Treasury Bills) we calculate will be worth from 75 to 80 per cent. in this country. The sale will be, however, slow." This is a perfect confirmation of the justice of our remarks on the Grenadian composition in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week. The large holders must be losers without doubt, but to a far less extent than the smaller ones, who, having the greater influence, have accepted the arrangement, which must ultimately tend to throw all the odd Coupons into the hands of the speculators having agencies at Bogota, &c., who will only purchase at their own prices. At the close of the week business was flat, the following being the last quotations:—Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 102½; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., 101; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18½; Greek Bonds, ex Over-due Coupons, 4; Mexican, Five per Cent., 184½; Jan. Coupons (Account), 81½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 81½; Ditto, Deferred, 36½; Russian Bonds, 109½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Venezuela, Deferred, 11½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58; Ditto, Four per Cent., 89½.

Shares closed rather heavily, the decline in the Consol Market affecting prices. Notwithstanding this, there has been some good business done during the week on behalf of private investors. The last prices are—For Aberdeen, 9; Ditto, Preference, 12 dis; Birmingham and Oxford Junction (without guarantee), 26½; Caledonian, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Ditto, No. 2, ½ p. x. d.; Ditto, New Preference, 6 per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 56; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 20; Great Northern, 14½; Ditto, ½ A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, ½ B, 6 per Cent., 10½; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 12½; Great Western, 70½; Hull and Selby, Quarter Shares, 22; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 48½; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 12½; Leeds and Bradford, 95½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 137; London and Greenwich, Preference, 23½ x d.; London and North-Western, 117½; Ditto, New Quarters, 19½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 3½; London and South-Western, 69; Midland, 42½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 22½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 124½; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Scottish Central, 11½; Shrewsbury and Chester, Eight per Cent., Preference, 13½; South Devon, 10½; South-Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 24½; Taw Vale Extension, 1½; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 23; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 3½; East Indian, 9½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½ x. d.; Paris and Rouen, 24½; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½; Rouen and Havre, 9½ x. d.; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was agitated yesterday, prices ranging from 97½ to 96½. The latter quotation was the lowest during the day, the last being 97½ for money and time. Shares were in some instances a trifle heavier. The foreign market was flat.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Up to our market this week, coastwise, the receipts of English wheat have been moderate, viz. 3410 quarters; but those by land carriage have fallen off. Although the supply of samples to-day was comparatively small, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state; but we have no change to notice in Monday's quotations. A few offers came to hand from the east coast to ship wheats at present prices. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 12,530 quarters. The supply brought forward this morning was rather extensive, but of middling quality. Selected samples were held at fully previous nominal. Very little barley of the quality was brought forward. Malt samples were quite as dear; but grinding and distilling sorts ruled heavy. Malt—the supply of which was moderately extensive—ruled dull, at last week's quotations. The supply of Irish oats was on the increase, but that of English and foreign was by no means large. The trade ruled inactive, yet prices were maintained. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour no change took place.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3410; barley, 2590; malt, 3610; oats, 680; flour, 1890. Irish: oats, 10,620. Foreign: wheat, 12,530; barley, 120; oats, 6630; flour, 3620. English: wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 39s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 37s to 43s; rye, 28s to 29s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malt, 32s to 34s; rye, 28s to 29s; Norfolk and Lincoln mull, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 42s to 43s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 15s to 17s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 29s to 32s; mangle, 29s to 33s; white, 29s to 31s; bollocks, 30s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Damask red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed continues very dull in sale, at barely the late decline in value. All other seeds, as well as cakes, are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Russia, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, new, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s 6d to 7s. Tares, 3d to 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 18 0s to 19 0s; ditto, foreign, 16 0s to 17 10s per 1000. Rape-seed cakes, 14 4s to 15 0s per ton. Canary, 50s to 58s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 10d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 16s 7d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 29s 7d; peas, 29s 8d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 41s 10d; barley, 24s 4d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 26s 3d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 29s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Several public sales have been held this week, but the quantity actually disposed of has been small, owing to the high pretensions of the importers. Privately, a good business is doing in most kinds of tea, at full prices. Common sound congou is worth 10½d to 11d per lb.

Sugar.—Although there has not been quite so much activity in the market as in the preceding week, late currencies have been well supported. Refined goods move off freely, and brown lumps are worth 5½d to 5½s per cwt. There is rather more inquiry for crushed.

Coffee.—Very little has been doing in good ordinary native Ceylon since our last report. Sellers have come forward at 58s, but no buyers have appeared beyond 56s per cwt. Plantation kinds slow in sale, but not cheap.

Provisions.—Irish butter is very dull in sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 80s to 84s; Cork, 80s to 81s; and Limerick, 74s to 77s per cwt. The fall in the value of Dutch butter is quite 3s per cwt—the finest Friesland being quoted at 86s to 87s. In English butter very little is doing, and the currencies rule the turn in favour of the buyers. Fine weekly Dorset, 88s to 90s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen pounds. Bacon has given way in value 1s per lb. Waterford, 52s to 53s.

Lard.—Owing to the short stock, is again 2s dearer.

Tallow.—Large supplies continue to arrive from Russia and elsewhere; the demand is, therefore, heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. F.C.O. on the spot, is quoted at 38s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—The partial failure of the Davis' Straits fishery has produced a steady demand for common fish oils, at very full prices. Otherwise, our market is in a sluggish state.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at the late improvement in value. Brandy and corn spirits are quite as dear.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £2 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 4s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Wool.—By private contract, the inquiry is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—Selected samples are in good request, at full prices; but inferior ones are a trifle 1 w.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell, 15s 6d; Bewicke and Co., 15s 6d; Hilton, 16s 6d; Whitwell, 15s 6d; Tees, 16s 6d; Sidney's Hartley, 15s 6d; East Adair's, 15s per ton.

Beef (Friday).—The supplies of beef on offer being considerably in excess of the demand, only a moderate business is doing in them. Selected qualities are selling at full prices, but the inferior kinds are somewhat lower. The duty is backed at £230,000. Factors' prices:—New East Kent pockets, 95s to 140s; New Mid Kent ditto, 88s to 126s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 78s to 93s; New Sussex ditto, 65s to 78s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts on offer in our market to-day was comparatively small, and of very middling quality, the beef trade, arising from the general heaviness in Newgate and Leadenhall, was in a very inactive state at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday, and a total clearance was not effected. As is usually the case at this period of the year, the numbers of sheep continue to fall off; nevertheless those brought forward this morning were fully adequate to the demand. In the quotations we have no change to notice. Prime small calves at late rates, but other kinds of veal were very dull. Pigs were in fair average supply, and a slow sale at barely stationary prices. Milch cows were dull at from £14 to £18 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 5 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime steers, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 26s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 21s each. Total supplies: beasts, 726; cows, 108; sheep, 5420; calves, 229; pigs, 310. Foreign: beasts, 180; sheep, 1600; calves, 95; pigs, 108. Scotch: beasts, 17; sheep, 40.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The markets were well supplied with each kind of meat, in which only a limited business was doing, at barely late rates.

Per 5 lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 22.

3rd Regiment of Dragon Guards: Cornet A Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Lawson. 17th Foot: Lieut J B Gardner to be Captain, vice Reader; Ensign W Lawes to be Lieutenant, vice Gardner. 29th: Lieut H G Colvill to be Adjutant, vice Farrington. 64th: Lieut H Neville to be Captain, vice Foullet; Cadet R B Stokes to be Ensign. 61st: Lieut R C Dugdon to be Captain, vice Fitzmayer; Ensign J Crawford to be Lieutenant, vice Dugdon; Sergeant Major W Dowler to be Ensign, vice Crawford. 71st: Ensign R C Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Fortescue; Staff Assistant-Surgeon W Simpson, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jane. 84th: Ensign F J G Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Horan; Lieut T Horan to be Adjutant, vice Monk; Cadet W W Knollys to be Ensign, vice Saunders. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Major F W Taylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Muter; Captain P Hill to be Major, vice Taylor.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon M A Jane to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Simpson.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut S Robinson to be Second Captain, vice Lawrence; Second Lieut H Heberden to be First Lieutenant, vice Robinson; First Lieut M B Siddich to be Second Captain, vice Dodsworth; Second Lieut T C Molony to be First Lieutenant, vice Hiddulph; First Lieut H A Vernon to be Second Captain, vice Gichard; Second Lieut G B Garvey to be First Lieutenant, vice Vernon.

BANKRUPTS.

F LA MARK and G LA MARK, Water-lane, Tower-street, City, shipbrokers. J S TRIPP, Lombard-street-chambers, Clement's-lane, City, dealer in railway shares. J M MONNIES, Liverpool, corn-merchant. JINGS, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, surgeon. E AIRMAYTAG, Clifton-bridge, near Halifax, and of Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J W HEDDERWICK, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, distiller. H URRIE, Paisley, painter. J BIRNIE, Dundee, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

A STORY WITHOUT A NAME. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. This new Historical Novel, written expressly for the "Home Circle," is now appearing in this useful and entertaining new Family Magazine, in weekly numbers, one penny; monthly parts, sixpence; and in vols. 4s. and 4s. 6d. November part now ready.

MISS STRICKLAND'S NEW SERIES OF ROYAL FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES. This day is published, Vol. I., price 10s. 6d. **LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND** and **ENGLISH PRINCESSES** connected with the Royal Succession of Great Britain and Scotland. This Series will be comprised in Six Volumes, post 8vo, uniform with the "Lives of the Queens of England," embellished with Portraits and Engraved Title-pages. Volume II. will be published early in 1851.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, Edinburgh and London. **NEW ISSUE.** Now ready, price 1s. 6d. plain, 2s. 6d. coloured, **GUY FAUX, a Squib, seven feet long, manufactured by HORACE MAYHEW and PERCY CRUIKSHANK** (Pupils of Guy's), delineating, in a series of Pictures taken from private views of English history more than 200 years ago, the doings of the Popular Hero of the Fifth of November, from the Cradle to the Stake, interspersed with Literary Squibs and Crackers. **GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.**

GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—In order to enable the countless thousands who purpose visiting London during the ensuing year to enjoy all that is worth seeing during their visit to the metropolis, a work has been commenced, and is now in course of publication, called **LONDON AS IT IS TO-DAY**; Where to Go, and what to see. It will be completed in 21 Weekly Numbers, price 1d. and will contain a full and authentic description of the Palaces, Public Buildings, and Religious Edifices, with full particulars of all the Theatres, Museums, and Free Galleries of Art, and will be illustrated with more than 200 Engravings on wood. **H. G. CLARKE and Co., 4, Exeter Change.**

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Just published, price 6d. sewed, 1s. cloth, **THE CAREER OF A YOUTH OF THE PRESENT DAY:** being an Autobiography of a Youth to the age of Twenty-two.—London: GEORGE PEARCE, 310, Strand.

FINE ARTS ALMANAC for 1851 will be published early in November, price 1s. Sent through the post, upon receipt of eighteen postage stamps.—This useful publication will contain all the latest information respecting the Exhibitions, Museums, Galleries of Art, &c., with general intelligence and anecdotes, interesting to artists and amateurs. Edited by **H. W. Buss, Esq., G. ROWNEY and Co., 51, Rathbone-place, London.**

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MALVERN DOG-CARTS, with high wheels, easy, low, and light.—THE CHARLTON BAROUCHE, a light and elegant family carriage. These economical vehicles to be seen at Messrs. THURP'S, 289, Oxford-street.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—F. COX SAVORY & Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A B. SAVORY and SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet, illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent post-free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In Silver Cases, with the Detached Escapement, and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, Six, and Eight Guineas each; or, in Gold Cases, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and Sixteen Guineas each. The very large Stock offered for selection is described in detail, enabling the purchaser to select the watch which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each Watch is warranted.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, complete, in Morocco case, for 28 10s., at SARK and SONS, 18, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, of the flat fashionable style, with exquisitely engraved fine gold dials and cases. The chain is of the best quality. The above elegant presents are sent with perfect security per post, upon receipt of an order for the amount. A written warranty is given for the accurate performance of the watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed.

SARK'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of ten years since this metal was introduced into the public, and has since that time, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been replenished with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The spoon and fork department includes all the various patterns that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactory.—SARK and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that Alpaca will outlast any other material used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. and J. BANGSTEAD, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 78, Cheap-side.

FIRE and ROBBERY.—Safety for Plate and BOXES are the most secure depositories for deeds, cash, plate, accounts, &c., both from fire and burglary. All are fitted with the detector locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD, in pots, 1s. and 6d. each, is celebrated for its very great strength and purity of flavour, and will keep for years in any climate. Prepared only (wholesale and retail) by THOMAS NUNN and SONS, 19, Great James-street, Bedford-row. Sold by Marchant, 233, Regent-circus; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; Squares, Salisbury; Amey, Brighton; Challen, Marlborough; Evans, Bath; Dow, Perth; wholesale, Cross and Blackwell, Sutton and Co., Wingham, Fenny and Wood, &c.

PARIS IRON BEDSTEEPS and ELASTIC MATTRESSES.—Manufacture of AUGUSTE DUPONT, who obtained a medal of honour in the Exhibition of 1849.—Show-rooms, 1, 3, and 5, Rue Neuve, St. Augustin; and 12, Boulevard Poissonnière. Manufactory, 64, Allée des Veuves, Paris.—Prospectus of Design and Prices may be had of Mr. KENNETT, Bookseller, 14, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

CADMAN, WATERPROOFER (established Twenty-one years), 202, Strand, two doors from Essex-street, and opposite St. Clement's Church, while acknowledging the kind personal and public support with which he has been favoured by his country and public, begs to recommend to their inspection his large stock of Waterproof Garments, every article of which is warranted of the best make, and may be relied upon for their perfect efficiency in repelling the heaviest rain.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—A new and elegant preparation for the Hair, compounded on rational principles, and which, once used, will at once supersede the filthy stuff sold as Bear's Grease, Circassian Cream, or various oils with nonsensical names, which possess not the slightest power to render a benefit. MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, used as directed in a Treatise on the Hair sold with each pot, will soon render the Hair clean, lustrous, and curly. Price 3s. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors in town and country. Wholesale London Agents.—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar, 151, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street.

TO LADIES RESIDING IN LONDON. **KING and Co., SILK MERCERS, &c.** (243 Regent-street), respectfully beg to announce that their new WINTER STOCK of Silks, Satins, Velvets, French Merinos, Irish Poplins, Woolen Flannels, Shawls, Lace and Fancy Dresses, &c. is now ready for inspection at their Silk and Shawl Warehouse, 243, Regent-street. ** For Prices and other particulars see the five following advertisements.

TO LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A VARIETY OF PATTERNS OF FRENCH MERINOS, at 12s. 6d., 17s. 6d., and 20s. the full dress, sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS OF the NEW SILKS, Glacé, Striped, and Checked, at 21s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. the full dress; Brocade, 27s. 6d. the full dress. Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS OF BROCHE LEVANTINES, at 32s. 6d. the full dress, and Brocade Satins at 39s. 6d. the full dress. Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS OF SILK VELVETS (for Dresses, Mantles and Bonnets), at 23 10s. and 24 14s. 6d. the full dress, or 6s. and 8s. per yard. Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS OF IRISH POPLINS, at 30s. the full dress; and Moiré Antique Poplins, at 27s. 6d. the full dress. Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPOT.—Rich Gown Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, 21s. each; Rich Terry Velvets, all colours, 18s. to 21s.; French Satin or Glacé Silk, all colours, or for mourning, 12s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from, for cash only, at CRANBOURNE HOUSE, No. 29, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

MESSRS. HARDING and Co., 81, Pall-mall, beg to intimate to the public, that in consequence of the rebuilding of their premises, it has become imperative on them to DISPOSE of the whole of their valuable STOCK, which they have determined to offer for immediate sale, at a very considerable reduction of price.

Messrs. H. and Co. offer to the public the assurance that the Sale thus announced is bona fide. Their entire Stock, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Lace, Embroidery, Shawls, Scarves, Cloaks, Mantles, Gloves, and the richest selection of Millinery, for all of which their establishment has so long been distinguished, will be unreservedly subjected to the reduction. The Sale will be continued for a limited period.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN. Established in 1771. **INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS,** and LADIES' WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the Colonies, are supplied by **JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON** in a Separate Department, under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical.

BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP. Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage. SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT for inspection, on receipt of a London reference or money-order. LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAYD.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexion.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is on the Government Stamp.

HAIR.—Mrs. EDLIN, No. 2, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that she attends to the Growth and Falling-off of the Hair. Ladies waited upon, by appointment, either at their own residence or the above address.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, the very best quality, Six for 40s. Price Lists, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded post free; and the Pattern Books to select from, of the New Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT COLLARS, for Once or Twice Round Cravats, price 11s. 6d. per dozen. One of these collars (as sample), with the improved fastening, sent post free on receipt of 14 stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.



PRIZE RABBITS AT THE ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM SHOW.

PRIZE RABBITS.

THESE fine animals were exhibited at the recent half-yearly Prize Show of the Chatham and Rochester Fancy Rabbit Club, held at the Gibraltar Tavern, New-road, Chatham. Each of these rabbits is about six months old, and they obtained the first and second prizes at the Show: one is a grey buck, measuring in length of ear $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the other is a black and white doe, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ear, and nearly 5 inches width. They are the longest-eared rabbits ever seen; and both are very fine specimens of that beautiful animal. They are in the excellent stud of Mr. George Powell.

A COLOSSAL AMERICAN BRIDE-CAKE.

EVERY year there is held in the State of New York an Agricultural Fair, which is usually attended by many thousand persons, for neither pleasure nor business is followed by halves upon the other side of the Atlantic. This year the fair took place early last month, in Albany, but it is held every year in a different town of the state. The *fi*te consists of a vast exhibition of objects agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical. Horses, oxen, cattle, cows, calves, sheep, swine, &c., are brought from the various States; together with carriages and sleighs, buggy waggons, horse carriages, omnibusses, and iron carts; and a collection of fruit and flowers, intermingled with useful and ornamental works of art. Domestic economy is not forgotten; for we find that "Miss Goodrich, sister of the Colonel, favoured Floral Hall with specimens of six kinds of wine, which she herself produced from domestic fruits, such as the gooseberry, the elderberry, the currant, the grape, &c. The judges, who were only privileged to test the quality, pronounced the flavour of each finely exquisite and extremely palatable."

Next we read of a specimen of wheat on the stalk called Australia wheat, raised by Mr. S. L. Thompson, of Setauket, Long Island, the stalks being full five feet in height; the heads better filled and much larger, so the farmers say, than any other kind on exhibition.

The following articles are characteristically recommended:—

A selection of pears, from the gardens of H. W. Langworthy, of Rochester, and Henry Vale, of Troy, were tempting enough for an instant trial; but, as they were like all other fruit in Floral Hall, "forbidden," they were of course left unmolested.

Some Eau de Cologne, from a manufactory in Albany, is described as "excellent in quality, rivalling the best German cologne that ever bore the stamp of Marie Farina. There is the same delicacy of perfume and smoothness and quick evaporation of the liquid which distinguishes the best European article; and its excellence proves that our American chemists can, when they try, equal, if not surpass, those of Europe even in articles of luxury."

Miss E. Carter exhibited a neat specimen of shell-work cottage. The internal as well as external arrangements are most complete. Small parlours, elegantly furnished with miniature furniture; and, in fact, the rooms presenting to view almost every article of use or ornament about a well-furnished house, even to the cradle.

Messrs. L. and H. Churchill, Rochester—Specimens of sheepskin tanned in ten minutes, and so tempered as to be made up into boots, shoes, &c., by Mr. Hibbard's patent. It is said to be as durable as calf-skin, and approaching nearer to waterproof.

J. Woolensack, Albany—A new article of alarm door-lock. A bell is so arranged, that, upon the moving of the bolt, it instantly commences ringing. A neat affair.

Mr. R. E. Monaghan, of Pa., has on exhibition a model of his legislative telegraphic division list. The machine is very simple in construction, and readily performs in one minute what in our House of Assembly a clerk is employed ten minutes about. Two sets of wires are arranged from the Speaker's desk to the desk of each member, carefully guarded of course. At the Speaker's desk the division list is laid upon the platten, as it were; and upon the member in his seat touching the little spring at the right or left of his desk, a puncture is made in the list on the Speaker's table, opposite his name, designating which way he votes. Certainly, a labour-saving machine.

Burgess Wands, New York city.—Mr. W. has on exhibition Fisk's air-tight coal stove, which burns for twenty-four hours or more, without additional fuel. Messrs. Jewett and Root, of Buffalo, have several elegant specimens of parlour stoves.

J. H. Butterworth, of Dover, N. J., exhibits a new combination bank or safe lock. An article that would puzzle burglars, or the owner himself without instructions.

Mr. James A. Hurst—An elegant collection of quadrupeds and birds, collected in Oneida co. This case is intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, in London.

We have reserved a domestic *bonne-bouche* for illustration—a colossal Bride-Cake, made by Benjamin Briare. The Cake is in the usual cylindrical form, elevated on ornamented scroll pedestals, which project over the edge, dividing the circumference into three compartments, each containing an emblematic device of a well-known annual feast. The first represents the May dance, so prolific of joyful reminiscences; the second, the Harvest Home, another memento of our Saxon ancestors; the third indicates a New Year's Feast. These scenes are again crowned

with a bridal wreath of flowers, the whole being surmounted by a brilliantly carved altar, supported by eight dolphins. The carving consists of a representation of the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter, with Cupid presiding over the various branches of husbandry. First he is ploughing with a yoke of doves; second, haying; third, gathering fruit. In the fourth, the tiny deity makes his appearance in one place as sleighing on an inclined plane, in another as shivering over a fire. Strewn upon the altar are agricultural implements, fruits and vegetables of every species, even to the humble potato. In the centre is erected a medallion, whose sides are beautifully modelled in relief. On one side is Ceres, the goddess of Agriculture; on the other, Hymen, the god of Matrimony. This medallion is entwined with a magnificent wreath of flowers, and resting upon it are two winged Cupids, bearing a fancifully wrought presentation pitcher. The height of the Cake is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; diameter, 23 inches. The committee presented Mr. Briare with the highest premium—a large silver medal, bearing the following inscription:—"Awarded to BENJAMIN BRIARE, for Agricultural Bride's Cake—an article of most beautiful design, and in all respects executed and arranged with superior taste. 1850." This is, altogether, a magnificent specimen of what an Albany paper calls "Pastry and Civilization."

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

A meeting of Metropolitan Local Commissioners had an interview with the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of 1851, in the New Palace of Westminster, on Wednesday.

There were present at the meeting, besides the Commissioners, the Metropolitan Local Commissioners representing the Fine Arts, the Machinery, the Manufactures, the Mineral and the Vegetable Kingdom, and the Secretaries to the Metropolitan Local Committees.

An alphabetical list of all the articles intended to be exhibited, so far as could be collected from the returns already made to the Commissioners, was placed in the hands of the Commissioners. This return can, however, only be considered as an approximation to the total number, as, although the metropolitan returns were made up to Saturday last, those for the country are not brought down to so recent a date.

Many of the Local Committees have not yet made their returns; while, with respect to many others, which continue to come in very rapidly, it has been found impossible to do more than give a general idea of the nature of the demands for space.

The Commissioners were strongly impressed with the necessity of supplying these deficiencies before the 31st of October, after which the returns for space cease to be received. Each Commissioner, in the department which he represents, was requested to visit and induce the eminent producers of the various articles named in the list of deficiencies, to prepare articles for exhibition. It was stated that machinery was adequately represented in all its branches, the deficiencies being very few in number.

As this was the last meeting of the Commissioners previous to the final closing of the lists, a very strong opinion was manifested that there was a necessity for immediate and energetic action, to ensure the efficient representation of the manufactures of the country. The accounts as to the progress of the Exhibition throughout the provinces were stated to be very gratifying.

The meeting broke up shortly after four o'clock.

COLONEL VON DER TANN.

This gallant soldier is the chief of the staff of General Willisen, Commander-in-Chief of the Schleswig-Holstein army. He is a Bavarian by birth, is of good family, and entered the Holstein service partly in zeal for the cause, and partly in love of adventure. In 1848, he led the undisciplined free corps (the Portrait, an excellent likeness, is of this date), who then poured into the Duchies from all parts of Germany; under him they did good service, and they could scarcely have been kept together by any other man. After they were dismissed, he still served as Adjutant in the Bavarian contingent in the campaign of 1849; and at the commencement of the present year he was named Colonel and Chief of the staff. He is a daring and enterprising officer, and is much beloved by his troops. In private conversation, he is one of the most modest and unassuming of men. He conducted the whole of the late unsuccessful operations against Friedrichstadt, in which the army displayed so much useless gallantry.



COLONEL VON DER TANN, CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF GENERAL WILLISEN.



COLOSSAL PRIZE BRIDE-CAKE EXHIBITED AT THE ALBANY STATE FAIR.